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Tuesday, April 1, 1958

Eddie, David and I left Munich this morning by train for Nürnberg. It was sunny, and remained so all day. Arrived at noon, we were met by attractive and cordial General Moses, some of his staff, and Nelson Stephens of USIS. We drove along the magnificent ramparts, badly damaged by bombing, but now under repair, to the Rathaus, to be greeted by Oberbuergermeister Dr. Andres Urschlechter with whom we exchanged comments on the famous history of his city. He was friendly and gave us brandy and books; the latter to be carried away.

We had lunch with the Stephens at their house on Beethovenstrasse, then started on a strenuous tour. Two crowded hours at the Germanisches National Museum with Deputy Director Dr. Strieder were all too short. I found it fascinating, and felt thwarted when I learned we had seen only a fifth of the collections. We were awaited at the St. Lorenz Cathedral by Kirchenrat Gerhard Kuebel and Pfarrer Norbert Rueckert, who acted as guides. This is a fine edifice, with pictures by Durer and other local artists, stained glass almost beyond compare, and the best of woodcarving.

The Nürnberg America House is creditable, and we viewed every room in it with its conscientious and devoted director Stephens.

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We visited the Palace of Justice, headquarters of the Special Activities Division of USAREUR, which runs Post Exchanges, service clubs and libraries, athletics, amusements, etc. for the U. S. Army in Europe. The German authorities have been pressing me for its return to them, and the Army has agreed to do so if provided with equivalent facilities.

The point of historical interest in this gloomy structure, built about 1920, is the court room where the International Jurists tried the chief German war criminals. There is nothing dramatic in the physical appearance of this banal chamber, which was also used by the Nazis to go through the motions of sentencing their fellow citizens accused of political crimes, for most of whom the judgment was a death sentence.

Judges Marc J. Robinson and Fred J. Harris of the Supreme Restitution Court summarized for us the history of the Trial Room, and pointed out where Goering et al had been jailed (a hundred yards away in a grim penitentiary) and where those who were hanged had met their end.

Finally, we drove out past Hitler's mammoth Colosseum-like unfinished Congress Hall, to his Reviewing Stand overlooking what is now called "Soldiers' Field", where he addressed rallies of 100,000 or more people. We peered through the gates of the Nazi

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Stadium - about to be turned back by the U. S. Army - and then looked from a distance at the towering cement columns where Hitler had commenced work on the greatest of all stadiums, one large enough to contain the whole population of the nearby city of 400,000 souls. This will probably never be completed - in fact, the municipal authorities are said to have appropriated about $500,000 to destroy the foundations.

We had dinner on the train. When we reached Munich we found Evangeline there with a [redacted] sick Carlos. He had two seizures during the afternoon, so she [redacted] rushed up from Garmisch, fearing his heart might fail at any moment. About eleven p.m. his breathing was so labored that we took him back to the veterinarian she had previously consulted. He promised a thorough examination in the morning; meanwhile, we spent an anxious night. No April Fool jokes were played today!

Wednesday, April 2, 1958

There was a large Consular Meeting this morning. I discoursed briefly on the duties of assisting Americans abroad and on certain features of visa work, before Eddie, David and I left for Augsburg.

On the train we read newspapers filled with excitement over the Soviet announcement of their suspension of nuclear tests. As I feared, we had no adequate counterblast. The public is ill-informed

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on this subject, and when we say this is a hollow profession unless accompanied by an adequate system of control and inspection, our words will fall, I fear, flat on their faces.

Major General Hugh P. Harris, his Deputy Commander, General Gray, and others of his staff kindly met us at the station and took us out to see the Eleventh Airborne Division. We made a tour of one of their spacious casernes - [redacted] impressive - and then went to an operational field. The training of parachutists has made immense strides since my OSS days, and the details of it were enthralling, down to seeing the riggers at work, those indispensable guardians of jumpers' lives. While Harris has been in command, there have been about 100,000 jumps without a single fatality.

We saw four drops, the largest a disgorgement of 20 men, while we were there.

At noon we went to the old palace of the Prince-Bishop of Augsburg to be received by Regierungspraesident District of Swabia, Dr. Michael Fellner, and the Oberbuergermeister of Augsburg, Dr. Klaus Mueller. The large salon into which we were taken was as beautiful as any room I've ever seen. Panelled about 1740 in white and gilt Louis XV Chinoiserie, it was a dream except for the solecism of five modern glass chandeliers, the old ones having been destroyed during the war. A couple of modern porcelain

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stoves also left something to be desired.

Our small party was seated opposite an orchestra of six violinists and one cellist, who proceeded to play exquisite Mozart selections. Although Mozart himself was born at Salzburg, his family in lineal ascendance had lived in Augsburg.

The President made a rounded speech on the history of the city, founded a few years before the birth of Christ. Then we had rounds of champagne, lobster and smoked salmon canapés, drank healths to Presidents Eisenhower, [redacted] Heuss and ourselves, before resuming the musical session. The members of the orchestra were all municipal employees who play on such occasions without compensation.

Our hosts took us to a new hotel, on the site of an old one originally established by the Fuggers, where we had a [redacted] satisfactory lunch and talk. Afterwards, we walked through the almost endless corridors of the City Museum, once the Schaezler Palace. Its feature is a grandiose rococo Italian-inspired ballroom lighted by 365 candles. The decorative work, in contrast to that at the Bishop's, seemed vulgar and too "busy", but the effect was nevertheless quite staggering.

We left there for a short walk through the Fuggerei, the quarter built by the Fuggers four hundred or more years ago for

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indigent citizens. It is still maintained by the family, and each occupant of the 140 apartments - [redacted] quaint they are - pays a rent of about 35 cents a year. There is a curfew at 10 p.m.; thereafter to enter the precincts a dweller must pay a small fine. To qualify as a tenant, one must be poor, at least 55, a Roman Catholic and of good moral standing.

The Fuggers still have a private bank. I have not read the famous Fugger papers for years, but they constitute a unique record of business and commercial transactions. The family is said still to be rich, and one of them has a fine house and extensive forests near Augsburg, though he no longer inhabits the family's town palace. The other most prominent business family, the Welshes, who privately planted the first colony in Venezuela, has forsaken Augsburg for the Nürnberg region, and is not held in the same esteem as the Fuggers.

We saw the three famous (and deservedly so) fountains; I thought the Neptune the most pleasing.

We visited two silversmiths where they carry on the traditional work for which the city was so well known for centuries. But, as I was told by Mr. Norton of S. J. Phillips, antique silver and silver gilt is not procurable here any longer, the best having been exported to other parts of Germany and elsewhere.

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At Munich, we picked up E and Carlos, the latter suffering but slightly better than yesterday. We stopped at Garmisch, and got the children and Yolande onto the train. Nicky had sprained his knee in a ski tumble, and in a saturnine way, rather liked being an object of attention - he was carried onto the train.

I read in the Herald Tribune tonight what seemed to me a wise statement by Ludwig Erhard in New York to a newspaper reporter who asked his views on the economic recession and what curative measures the U. S. Government should adopt. Erhard replied: "I call the fire brigade when the house is in flames, but not when the milk boils over."

Thursday, April 3, 1958

We arrived at Mehlem this morning. At the office, Bill Trimble told me he [redacted] Couve last night and [redacted] informed that the forged letter from me to the Secretary had been published in the French newspaper Observateur. According to Bill Tyler, this is a sensational paper of small repute. I imagine we will hear more of this.

E, Bill Trimble and I went to the Mehlem station [redacted] General and Mrs. Ruffner off. General Hodes [redacted] lent them his special train to go to Bremerhaven. There was a large crowd at the station. Nick was particularly pleased, for word had come

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through this morning of his confirmation by the Senate as a Lieutenant General. I hated to see them go.

I had a [redacted] talk with his replacement, General Thatcher, who is a great hunting enthusiast.

Andy Lynch dropped in to say goodby. He is on his way to Asmara, a challenging assignment.

I was much struck by a despatch which came to my attention today, reporting a conversation between one of our officers and Dr. Herbst, head of the American Desk at the Foreign Office, on April 1, 1958. It casts an interesting light on a feature of the Chancellor's personality that has often struck me, namely his suspiciousness. In other respects as well, it seemed to me an excellent analysis of some of his motivations. It was as follows:

BEGIN QUOTE

CONFIDENTIAL

The Chancellor was convinced that there had been collusion between Kennan and the British Government before Kennan gave the Reith lectures. The Foreign Office, of course, did not believe this, but it had not been possible to disabuse Adenauer of this suspicion.

The Foreign Office had made a rather detailed analysis of the Kennan lectures, finding many of the ideas expressed by him

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stock-in-trade as far as the ordinary diplomat is concerned and concluding that some of his suggestions, even though containing elements of risk, might be worth further study. The Chancellor had brushed all this aside, and saw no good whatsoever in Kennan's ideas.

Herbst said he thought it important that others realize the way in which the Chancellor works and thinks. But the present almost monolithic nature of the German Government would not endure when the Chancellor passes from the scene. We were given a preview of this when the Chancellor was on vacation in southern France. Different points of view were then expressed and we were given a glimpse of the fight for power which would occur at some point in the future. In view of her treaty and other commitments, Germany would of course stay with the West but a new flexibility would doubtless be manifest.

The Chancellor returned from France in full vigor and, in Herbst's view, felt the need for a reassertion of the Federal Republic's position with the West in view of what had happened in his absence. This, together with the sorry spectacle of the January 23rd Foreign Affairs Bundestag Debate, was probably the basic explanation for the Chancellor's decision to request at this time Bundestag approval for equipping the Bundeswehr with atomic

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weapons. CDU deputies naturally fell in line. Nonetheless, there has been a shift of opinion within the CDU.

Herbst then said that a number of British visitors recently returned from Poland have said the Rapacki Plan, for the Poles, is a device for keeping Soviet atomic weapons with their security battalions out of Poland. The Chancellor does not agree with this. The Chancellor has one over-riding obsession which is to tie Germany as closely as possible with the West. If the Chancellor took the initiative with any ideas of disengagement, he fears the West would then become suspicious of German motives and intentions and would regard the Federal Republic as an unreliable partner. Hence, the Chancellor can be expected to adhere to a strict NATO, Western line. He will not himself depart from this. However, his reaction might be quite different if new proposals came to him from the United States. END QUOTE

Friday, April 4, 1958

Today, as far as I am concerned, was the worst Good Friday of my life. After being awake all night, Carlos fell down unconscious this morning and we thought his end had come. However, he revived slightly and the excellent veterinarian from Bonn gave him various injections. His heart is, as it has been for some time, in bad shape, but now he has a swollen liver and, I feel sure, either

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pneumonia or pleurisy. He can only breathe sitting up, and he is distressed by coughing spells. His condition is pitiful but, though he is almost eleven, we can not bear to do away with him unless all hope of cure is vain. The vet came back again tonight to see him and gave him more injections. We stayed up with him all night.

Saturday, April 5, 1958

Office this morning. We had intended going down to the Ahr Valley for lunch with the Tylers, but canceled it because of Carlos' continued illness. The veterinary came here twice today, but expressed little hope for his recovery.

Easter Sunday, April 6, 1958

I took the children to church this morning and afterwards spent the day with E and Carlos. We finally put him to sleep late this afternoon, after he had been for several hours in a coma. His end was entirely painless. We have lost an irreplaceable friend.

Monday, April 7, 1958

I left on the train this morning at 7:24 with Roy Lassetter, Bill Tyler and others for Heidelberg. I had a private talk with Hank Hodes before the Commanders' meeting, during the course of which we settled on presently outstanding questions involving joint interests of the Embassy and USAREUR. The chief ones were:

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Tuesday, April 8, 1958

This is typical April weather. It hailed this morning and throughout the day there was intermittent sunshine and rain.

Mr. Deutschman came up from Paris and passed the morning interviewing Bill Tyler and myself in preparation for his chapter on the Paris Embassy covering the period from 1948 to 1954. He writes inaccurately and badly.

Dr. Erich Mende and Bill Buffum came to lunch with me. Mende, aged about 42, is one of the FDP leaders, able and cordial. He explained the difficulty experienced by his party in insisting upon a foreign policy calculated to bring about early German reunification. I conjecture he feels secretly, as I do, pessimistic over the attainment of this objective except on conditions intolerable and dangerous to the West. He explained as best one can (which is not convincing) the reliance he would place upon a guarantee by the United States to use its nuclear power against the Soviet Union in the event that, after a withdrawal of foreign troops in Central Europe, the Soviets should attempt a re-entry. I stated my opinion regarding the improbability of obtaining such a guarantee from the American Congress if our troops were to be withdrawn from Europe and, even if such a pledge were given, a doubt as to its effective implementation, since it would be almost impossible to define what

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constituted a re-entry menacing to Western interests. Evidently the FDP strategists have no concrete formula to apply in this respect.

After almost three hours of such conversation, we adjourned and I returned to further questioning by Mr. Deutschman. He has not yet decided upon the title for his book, but had been thinking of calling it "Mission Extraordinary". We thought up a number of titles. According to him, the book trade believes any allusion to Paris is likely to add a thousand copies to the sale of such a publication. We wondered if "Complex on the Seine" would do. "In the Shadow of the Guillotine" sounded too fanciful and not sufficiently pertinent.

I sent off the following cable to the Department in connection with the Congress Hall ceremonies to be held the last week of this month in Berlin:

BEGIN QUOTE

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SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (ROUTINE) 3065

Have received telegram Walker asking me speak Congress Hall. Regret but think it inappropriate I do so, and would lend undesirable official American flavor to ceremony, which should be distinguished, if possible, from previous occasion and not cause if avoidable comments "Why are Americans giving Congress Hall all over again?"

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The primary and only present interest in Berlin appears to center upon the proposed presence of Pres Heuss, but there will be no difficulty in filling hall for occasion. END QUOTE

Wednesday, April 9, 1958

Dr. Larson and General Beukema of the University of Maryland came up from Heidelberg this morning to see me in connection with the speech I am to make at the graduation exercises on May 24. It seems they will give out more than one hundred diplomas on this occasion.

Mike Handler [redacted] lunched with me. He is quite depressed because he [redacted] received word a few days ago from The New York Times of his assignment to Moscow as Chief of its bureau there. Having spent five years in the Soviet Union during the war, he does not relish the prospect of returning to it. Apart from the physical inconveniences of life there, a newspaper correspondent must work intensively between midnight and six or seven o'clock in the morning in order to relay to his home paper observations on articles appearing in the local press. The Moscow journals, for example, are distributed between midnight and three in the morning. Because of his knowledge of the Russian language and long experience in the country, he does not feel he can refuse the assignment, the duration of which will probably be from one to two years. He will probably go in the autumn and, meanwhile, the proposed change is to be

thesis of not permitting nuclear arms on German soil, I found him at least politely recipient to the American point of view which is a complete opposite of his own. We were in accord on one point, namely, if nuclear disarmament could be achieved, other tensions between East and West would be greatly relieved.

We had a staff meeting this afternoon, attended by Messrs. Trimble, Tyler, Radius, McGowan, Loupe, Pleasants, General Thatcher, Col. Lassetter, Col. Miller and Capt. Scott.

Arnold Freshman came down from Berlin to discuss the hospital project. Eleanor Dulles wants to continue the Benjamin Franklin Stiftung and put it in charge of the operation if it is decided to go ahead with the scheme. The Berlin authorities are opposed to this but do not want to offend Eleanor by saying so. Apparently they would prefer to have the building of any hospital supervised and carried on, as far as possible, by Germans, without American experts ferrying back and forth across the Atlantic as they did in the case of the Congress Hall. At the moment, there are no decisions to be taken. A survey team is to arrive before the end of May and study the Berlin health and hospital situation on the spot during a period of about five weeks. Meanwhile, I shall be seeing Eleanor and will talk to her about it.

It snowed today.

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Friday, April 11, 1958

I went to see the Chancellor this morning and told him that his views on North Africa, conveyed to me by van Scherpenberg last week, had proved of great interest to President Eisenhower and to Secretary Dulles, since this problem especially preoccupied their attention at this time. I had various points to bring to Adenauer's attention. (See Pages 21, 22, 23 following).

I reported to the Department on my talk with the Chancellor (See Pages 24 through 28).

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Little Likelihood of Success for Present French Policies

Particularly with regard to Algeria, present French policies appear to have no prospect of bringing about a solution in North Africa. On the contrary, they seem destined to lead to the spreading of hostilities throughout the area, and to adherence by the entire Arab world to the anti-French position and to its acceptance of moral, economic and military assistance from the Soviet Bloc.

Danger of Losing Western Sympathies of Present North African Regimes

The futures of the present moderate regimes in North Africa are increasingly at stake.

Tunisia: Bourguiba has courageously and openly committed Tunisia to the Western world.

Morocco: Although the present Moroccan Government is more reserved, the United States Government is still convinced that the King and his key advisers are fundamentally friendly to Western interests.

Libya: Its Government is still pro-Western, but very vulnerable to Egyptian pressures.

All three regimes are at present anti-Communist and anti-Nasser, but extremist elements encouraged by Cairo and Moscow are asserting increasing pressure on the vital Algerian issue. Unless French policies are soon modified in cognizance of these factors, there is imminent danger that the moderate forces will be lost to the West and that the areas will be opened up to Egyptian extremism and Soviet imperialism.

Military Measures Not Succeeding

So far as the United States Government can judge, the loi-cadre has

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not gained any considerable support from the Moslem population of Algeria, nor can it be implemented so long as hostilities continue.

However, after three and a half years of very considerable French effort in men and resources, there is no French military solution in sight. Military means seem most unlikely to succeed, given the probability that the conflict will spread and be intensified.

Eventually, and perhaps even fairly soon, the French will become so exhausted that they will give up the struggle, as they did in Indochina.

Financial Support

By the West:

The recent financial support, subscribed mainly by the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, cannot be repeated, so far as the United States is concerned. Indeed, even the last financial arrangement by the United States Government would have been politically impracticable if the bombing attack on Sakiet Sidi Youssef had occurred a few days before instead of a few days after the agreement was made final.

By the Soviets:

According to the most recent U. S. intelligence estimates, there is now an increasing likelihood of greater assistance to Algeria in the form of military equipment from the Soviet Bloc. This is likely greatly to intensify the scale of fighting, and to render an acceptable French military solution even more unlikely.

Repercussions For Western Europe if France Should Exhaust Itself in North Africa

If the French should become exhausted, the French Government in power at the time may depend upon Communist support and may be disposed to allow the entire region of North Africa to come under Communist domination.

Such a French Government, furthermore, would probably take a negative attitude toward NATO and toward the organizations for Western European unity which have been so significant a part of the Chancellor's policies for the Federal Republic and for Western Europe. All of the Chancellor's great conceptions and statesmanship in these respects may be put in jeopardy. It will be recalled that the European Defense Community received its death blow from the left-wing Government which liquidated the war in Indochina.

Quite apart from the possible non-participation of France in the growth of the Western European community, such continued growth over the long term

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is difficult to conceive if Western Europe should not enjoy the close and friendly association of Africa, with its great actual and potential material resources.

Dilemmas Facing Western Policy

What to do is a difficult and delicate problem. Any concerted pressure from without would be resented. Furthermore, the French constitution and the fragmentation of political parties are unfortunately such that it is difficult for any French Government to retain power unless it adopts rather nationalistic foreign policies.

It is feared that the time which remains for constructive action is rather short. The "good offices" mission of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Beeley may be unable even to tide over the immediate crisis between France and Tunisia.

* * *

Secretary Dulles, therefore, would be greatly interested to know whether the Chancellor shares the U.S. concern as outlined above. He would be glad to receive, on a confidential basis, a further expression of the Chancellor's views.

NARA Date 11-30-78

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EYES ONLY SECRETARY FROM BRUCE
PARIS EYES ONLY HOUGHTON AND MURPHY FROM BRUCE
Deptels 2585, 2593, 2624.

I have never seen Chancellor so dejected, indeed dispirited, as he appeared in course of long conversation this morning on problems of North Africa. It was evident these questions had preoccupied him and he had been unable arrive at any judgment about them satisfactory to himself.

Before I had mentioned any of the points raised in reftels and had only stated the grave concern with which the President and yourself were viewing events on the North African scene, he started off by saying that the Soviets were undoubtedly encouraging anti-French Nationalist policies in the area. If they should be successful in driving French from Algeria, the result in France would be catastrophic.

He said his views in this respect had been reinforced by talks held during his vacation at Vence with Frenchmen in whom he had confidence, notably Pflimlin and Hugues (State Secy for Economic Affairs who left the Mendes-France Cabinet when he found Mendes intended kill EDC). They had told him any French govt that would give up Algeria would face an Army revolt, not under leadership of DeGaulle but of younger generals.

Pflimlin had described French Army in Algeria as having developed discipline, courage and effectiveness far better than usually realized, and

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much superior to that previously existing.

Pflimlin told Adenauer that in course of an hour's conversation with King of Morocco, he became convinced latter fully shared fear of communism taking over North Africa, but King remarked he would be unable to oppose strong and increasing nationalism of his own people.

Hugues believed a revolt in Army would be likely to bring communists to power in French Govt. He said 150 communist deputies had already made effective govt impossible. Two-thirds of the Socialists were now prepared to side with the Communists to form a Popular Front and only the influence of Mollet prevents their doing so.

Adenauer had discussed North African situation with Segni while he was still Prime Minister in Italy, and found him gravely alarmed over the day-by-day Soviet infiltration of the Mediterranean area.

Chancellor believed overthrow of any French govt over North African policy would lead to chaos in France. The affair is most delicate and requires very delicate treatment on part of Washington. If there were a Communist take-over in France, paralleling an Army revolt, the repercussions in Italy would be immediate and Italy might quickly be communized. Adenauer stated he was of course unfamiliar with depth of sentiment regarding North Africa and especially Algeria amongst French population, but Frenchmen on whose judgment he relies have told him political views in their country regarding what might be done in respect to Algeria are

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constantly changing and have no consistency, except that no govt could dare abandon contention Algeria purely French affair.

Upon his return from U.S., Erhard had given him a memorandum indicating State Department attached great importance to French constitutional reform measure. Chancellor does not think this will have any influence on North African policy.

Following these discursive remarks, I had an opportunity to outline every point included in reftels. Adenauer listened with close attention and then commented at random:

1) Pflimlin was convinced financial future is tolerable and threats to its stability can be kept under control.

2) It was very important to know what the French Army could do militarily. Since it is now so much better organized and led than in recent past, is it not capable of putting down this rebellion? I replied by re-stating our view that after 3 1/2 years of very considerable French effort in men and resources, there is no military solution in sight; moreover, military means seem most unlikely to succeed given the probability that the conflict will spread and be intensified, particularly with the increasing likelihood of additional equipment coming from the Soviet bloc. The Chancellor then repeated his fears of an Army revolt, the consequences of which he could not estimate.

3) He felt that no French govt could remain in office one day if a

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solution were imposed upon it from outside. He thinks highly of Gaillard's ability and character and prefers him to Pineau. His personal opinion is that no Allied country should propose a line of action without Gaillard's previous agreement. Close contact must be kept with him, particularly through the American Ambassador in Paris. He concluded, "I have no more I can say. I can think of no solution except one coming from France itself."

4) He reflected a moment and added, "We must somehow make an assessment of the mood of the French Army, the possibilities of a revolt on its part under certain assumed circumstances, and only then consider what, if anything, it might be useful for France's allies to propose."

A nugget which he dropped at random was, "We must never use word 'colonialism' to a French officer."

As I was about to leave he said he was appreciative of being consulted, and sorry he had so little to contribute. Reverting again to the French Army, he asked whether perhaps General Norstad or a high ranking American officer could not somehow canvas the attitudes of its officers and men on the subject of a possible deal over Algeria. He believed any proposal that might be construed as an attempt at intervention coming from the outside would be contraproductive and even prove disastrous. We would all have to be patient.

It is difficult to give any interpretation or analysis of the above. My

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guess is that the Chancellor is too committed to his Franco-German policy of close alliance to join with us or any group of nations if we should attempt to bring pressure to bear on a French govt to accept a formula for North Africa contrary to the desires of that govt. In spite of his usually undeviating support of American foreign policy, I think in this case we might find him making an exception, although not publicly. On the other hand, he fully realizes the gravity of the situation, is baffled by it, and accepts its unsatisfactory continuance with a deeply disturbed resignation.

BRUCE

AUTH: David Bruce

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the 9th.

The Soviets in Berlin have at last opened the door a crack to a discussion of what should be done regarding the remaining three prisoners at Spandau. On our side, we have our ducks in a row. Kit Steel is to lead off by mentioning the matter to Pervukhin, and Couve and I will do the same when we see him in Berlin.

Saturday, April 12, 1958

It snowed a little yesterday, but today is sunny and cold. This morning E, Pinky and I went to the Cologne Museum to see the wonderful collection of drawings lent by French Museums, ranging from the time of Clouet almost to the present. It is a marvelous show. Afterwards, we stopped at Wiesel's Delicatessen shop for a few specialties, and I visited for the first time the head sales office of the 4711 organization where they have the most varied selection of sweet-smelling liquids.

There were a lot of telegrams at the office this afternoon, but the only ones of immediate interest concerned the negotiations in Pari of the Good Offices emissaries on the Tunisian question. Yesterday's scheduled meeting of the French Cabinet has been postponed until today, and the outcome is [redacted] in the balance.

Kit Steel called me this morning and said the agreement between the U. K. and Germany on support costs had been reached in substance.

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He hoped the American Government would not oppose it. He was going to celebrate by going trout fishing this afternoon.

Pinky and I went to the movies tonight and saw a show in which Cary Grant and Deborah Kerr starred. I enjoyed it, [redacted] except I thought the sloppy scenes in which Miss Kerr displayed her tenderness for unattractive children were unnecessary and corny.

Sunday, April 13, 1958

There was a mix-up about the automobile this morning, so nobody went to church. I always enjoy hearing Reverend Hammer's sermons, since he usually quotes from his considerable store of classical memories. Last week, during his Easter Sunday discourse, in discussing the fear of death he said his own theory was that once one knew the approximate date of one's end, the victim should continue his pursuits or interests unaffected by this knowledge. In this connection, he spoke of Martin Luther who, when asked what he would do under similar circumstances, answered, "I would immediately plant a fruit tree."

We left in the late morning and motored through the beautiful Ahr Valley, stopping at Sankt Peter for lunch. The food was fair, the red wine (reputed to be the best in Germany) mediocre, but the sunshine and views excellent. The roads were crowded with holiday-makers. Our Rod and Gun Club has certain privileges on the Ahr

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for trout fishing, but I have never had a chance to try it out. It is still too early in the year for successful fly fishing, but some of our people have been taking trout on spinners.

Soon after we returned home, the Butterworths arrived by car from Luxembourg. Walt and I spent an hour in the garden talking about the Common Market, Euratom and the Free Trade Area. He thinks the British demands in respect to the Free Trade Area are unreasonable.

Pinky joined us for dinner, and afterwards we sat up late talking about foreign policy.

I read some old newspapers today and was struck by Bernie Baruch's testimony on what to do or not to do to cure the recession. I agree with his opposition to a tax cut and his detestation of inflation. Although our economic tempo may be in for a prolonged slow-down, I think we have become too hysterical about it. Part of the recession is undoubtedly due to psychological defeatism. The greatest trouble appears to be in the automobile world. There the consumers' resistance may in considerable measure be due to the overloading of cars with expensive and unwanted gadgets, and their inelegant stern fin styling. The decline of about 100 points in the Dow Jones Averages has also had an unfavorable psychological influence. The sacred cows of Unemployment and Gross National Product have been

trotted out of their stalls. Inflationary laughing gas is being demanded for the patients.

Monday, April 14, 1958

An intelligent Wall Street Journal correspondent with the remarkable name of Vermont Connecticut Royster came to see me this morning. A strong Southern accent sharply contrasted with his name.

The Butterworths lunched with us and left this afternoon to return home. Pinky [redacted] departed early this morning.

Minister President Egon Reinert of the Saarland called on me this afternoon accompanied by Dr. Karl Waltzinger, Plenipotentiary of the Saarland accredited to the Federal Government. I like Reinert, [redacted] His legs have been crippled from childhood [redacted] following a polio attack.

Tonight about a dozen members of the Embassy, including myself, went to a cocktail party given by the local German Press Association. We consumed great slices of cold cuts and satisfactory potations of Moselle Rhine wines and champagne. The talk was mostly about the possibility of a summit meeting; the journalists did not seem concerned over what might be the results, but felt it should be held even without adequate preparation.

When I saw the Chancellor last week, I did not mention to him

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President Eisenhower's letter to Felix Gaillard expressing the hope France would not reject out of hand the Tunisian offers made through the good will emissaries. The letter seems to have had some effect. It has been referred to, but not quoted, in the French press. Gaillard wishes, I understand, to propose a resumption of direct Franco-Tunisian conversations, and is to ask the Assembly tomorrow for a vote of confidence.

The agreement on troop support costs has been substantially reached between the U. K. and the Federal Republic. Adenauer goes to London on Tuesday and will be confronted there by the Free Trade Area proponents. This question must be solved, but I believe it will require protracted negotiations to do so.

Fritz, bursting with pride, drove up this morning in Charlie Wilson's Cadillac. It has only been 12,000 miles, and is said to be in excellent mechanical shape. Its air conditioning apparatus will not be [redacted] useful in this climate. However, the foam rubber back seat is [redacted] comfortable; by stretching out either hand one can turn on the radio; a deep pile carpet of furry stuff will be pleasant for the dogs; and altogether this locomotive pleases me for its utilitarian purposes.

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Tuesday, April 15, 1958

This is the fourth in a series of beautiful sunny days. The flowers are beginning to make their appearance, especially forsythia, daffodils and hyacinths.

Herbert Altschull came in and had a long talk with me today. He thinks we ought to discuss disengagement with the Russians so as to sound out their intentions and at the same time placate our Allies, although he would not expect the Soviets to agree to any proposal acceptable to the West.

We had a slack day at the office, with an unusually small number of telegrams.

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Wednesday, April 16, 1958

The French Government fell yesterday, and a wave of anti-Americanism seems to be sweeping Paris. As usual, the French in moments of domestic political crisis attain solidarity by making a scapegoat of a foreign nation. This time I fear the formation of a new government will be more difficult than ever. Meanwhile, the situation in North Africa will worsen.

Mr. Van Noy, the FBI representative here, came to see me this afternoon and presented me with a copy of Edgar Hoover's new book.

I talked to Ockey at length regarding the hospital project in Berlin, in advance of Eleanor Dulles' arrival here Friday. Then I prepared a memorandum for her on the subject as a basis for our conversations.

Before the Chancellor's departure for England, the Federal Cabinet confirmed the policy it has hitherto pursued. Atomic weapons of all nations must be abolished through controlled disarmament. This is the only promising means to eliminate atomic death from the world. The FedRep will advocate this with all emphasis at a summit conference. Unilateral advance concessions in the disarmament field are likely to make fruitless the efforts to eliminate death from the world.

The above is evidently in accordance with reports recently

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made by us. The Chancellor seems to have concluded that, if a discussion can be held on general or even nuclear disarmament, the demand of the Germans for inclusion of reunification on the agenda will be postponed.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office has been endeavoring to explain to Adenauer in detail its plans, proposals and recommendations regarding European security in relation to reunification. His initial and tentative reaction has been negative. He expressed himself as feeling it would be best for FedRep not to put emphasis on reunification and European security at this time.

E was in Wiesbaden today for a large meeting of the American women's groups. She returned in time for dinner and left afterwards for Paris.

In England, the day before yesterday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Derick Heathcoat-Amory, presented his new budget. I noticed with [redacted] interest he followed the traditional procedure of his predecessors in trying to inject a note of levity in what is necessarily always a fairly dour performance. For humor, Heathcoat-Amory opened by remarking that listening to a budget speech is "one of those disciplines that are considered formative of our national character," and said it reminded him of someone who remarked to Dr. Johnson after listening to a violin solo, "Sir,

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a very difficult piece to render, that." To which Johnson replied, "Difficult, do you call it, Sir! I wish it were impossible."

Thursday, April 17, 1958

Henry Pleasants came to see me this morning. He broke his ankle a couple of nights ago while engaged in the harmless pastime of seeing guests away from his front door.

Leo Hochstetter, the new head of the Motion Picture Export Association in Frankfurt, came to see me. The number of American films allowed to be imported by German playhouses is satisfactory to his organization, probably the only known instance of satisfaction in this particular in Western Europe.

I called van Scherpenberg yesterday to tell him we had not yet received instructions enabling us to set forth the American position on Status of Forces negotiations. I found he was on holiday until next month, probably having despaired of making any progress with us on this subject. Today I sent the following telegram to the Department in regard to the matter:

(See pages 38, 39, 40 following)

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

- 38 -

CHARGE TO AmEmbassy BONN
VVD/VVD

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500
CONTROL NUMBER

PRECEDENCE

April 17, 1958 /11 AM
DATE

SENT TO : SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 3153
RPTD INFO: AmEmbassy PARIS ROUTINE 557
AmEmbassy LONDON ROUTINE 365
USAREUR ROUTINE 489
USARE ROUTINE 397

PARIS pass THURSTON, USCINCEUR and WEST, USRO and HASKEL
USAREUR pass US POLAD

German Forces Arrangements

Re Deptel 2684, April 14. I am gravely concerned prospect SOF instructions we awaiting will be along lines foreseen reftel. To take such position would seem ignore fact German offer made as package proposal in which substantial concessions made to Sending States in return for which they asked to meet German position on payment for private land, restrictions on property, and Grundsteuer. I feel strongly if we were again to advance positions suggested by Deptel which Germans have consistently rejected in past two years, this conference would finally fail. As previously pointed out, I see no prospect of future negotiations conducted within the NATO framework even preserving gains already achieved present conference (undesirability attempting settle SOF in NATO forum is evident since other we could not count on support other Sending States).

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April 17, 1958
DATE

~~funding States may already maintain~~ It must be recognized that financial and other pressures arising from expanding German armed forces and ever increasing insistence of Federal Republic for equal treatment with other NATO countries, make it extremely unlikely we could maintain, even no less improve upon, positions conceded by Germans one or two years ago under hardest bargaining conditions. Moreover my understanding is that concessions already granted by Germans would make this SOF agreement most satisfactory U.S. has negotiated.

I am also disturbed possibility instructions may not arrive until April 30. All other Ambassadors have been in position accept German proposal for at least five weeks and most for several months. During past several weeks we have been faced with daily calls from various delegations urging us get forward with negotiations. They unable understand our inability obtain instructions since issues clear cut and have been exhaustively discussed over period two years. Long delay reflects most unfavorably on U.S. Government and has irritated other delegations. Also renders almost impossible task of assuming leadership required to bring negotiations to successful conclusion. I therefore most strongly urge Dept take up at highest levels Defense Dept, making possible receipt instructions not later than April 22 along lines recommended my 2427 (Feb 6). Hoff.

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

- 40 -

CHARGE TO AmEmbassy BONN

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April 17, 1958
DATE

Meeting scheduled April 14 with van Scherpenberg had to be postponed. New date not fixed and probably will not be until Embassy receives instructions.

BRUCE

AUTH: William C. Trimble

COORD: Negotiating Team

AC

Deptel 2681 April 14 CONF

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Dr. Gerstenmaier came to lunch with me alone. He is 52 years old and, according to protocol, is "Second man of the State". He is a stocky man of lower middle class background, dynamic, ambitious and pugnacious. I knew him years ago when he was Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and active in European integration concerns. In 1945 he was sentenced to seven years hard labor for participating in the July 20, 1944 plot; he was liberated by the Americans. He is a forceful individual.

I had heard that Couve de Murville was, as naturally might be expected, depressed over the political situation in his country. I went to see him late this afternoon, and we took a detached swing around North Africa. He believes the late Gaillard Government is likely to be replaced by another of similar composition and equally lacking a basis of real political authority. He spoke of Bidault as a possible Prime Minister, although he thinks his chances are small and perhaps those of Pleven are better. At any rate, there may be a long interregnum. I have not seen Bidault for over two years, but Maurice says his health has much improved during that period. However, he has become very nationalistic and it is doubted [redacted] he could command the support of his own party, the MRP. Couve does not think there is any possibility of an Army revolt, but the attitude of the French Parliament may continue until there is a complete

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breakdown. He says the anti-Americanism expressed in the last debate was [redacted] pronounced, but still thinks only American pressure can bring about some amelioration of the North African crisis. The key to the whole thing is an acceptance by the French of the use of the word "independence". This, in Parliamentary circles and indeed amongst the French public, is presently inadmissible.

Friday, April 18, 1958

Captain Esterbrook, the New Navy Chief of MAAG came to see me this morning. Like most U. S. Naval officers whom I have ever met, he is personally agreeable.

Spencer Phenix, whom I had not seen for a long time, dropped in to see me. He says that within a couple of months his judicial board will succeed in the entire liquidation - without loss of life - of the occupants of Landsberg prison.

I summarized my conversation of yesterday with Dr. Gerstenmaier in the following telegram to the Department:

(See pages 43 and 44 following)

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FORM AE/GER-12
(Aug 57)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

- 43 -

CHARGE TO

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PRECEDENCE

557
CONTROL NUMBER

4 PM
18 April 1958
DATE

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (ROUTINE) 3170

FROM BRUCE

Perhaps following should reach Secretary.

I had lunch alone yesterday with Gerstenmaier, President Bundestag.

1. He feels French domestic political situation and effects Africa menacing interests all NATO powers, but believes any intervention by outside nations likely further solidify stand French extremists. (In any case, Fed Rep for historical reasons unable take position North African affair.) Regretfully concludes nothing helpful can be done by NATO countries at this time.

2. Expects next Monday have Smirnow request categorical answer invitation Bundestag members visit Soviet Union. Would prefer postpone such visit of which ultimate acceptance probably inevitable until after possible summit conference.

3. Is concerned over unconfirmed report Adenauer has declared himself ready if necessary go Moscow to ease tensions. For protocol reasons Chancellor could, if invited, postpone or refuse by inviting Soviet leaders Bonn in return courtesies extended Adenauer previous trip Moscow. I took liberty speaking only personally strongly urge rejection either course.

4. Believes allied powers should urgently study whole African

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, TUNIS

CHARGE TO

- 4 4 -
- 2 -

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CONTROL NUMBER

PRECEDENCE

DATE

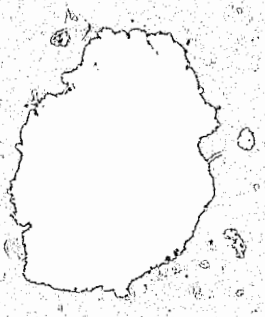
scene, since present imbroglio in North will have grave repercussions Southward. As member legislative body he unable initiate proposals this end which properly business Chancellor and FonMin who too occupied current crises to do forward planning. Gerstenmaier has been close student African problems many years and active in African Societies Germany. Considers maintenance Western interests Africa essential to balance Soviet gains Middle and Far East.

5. Above should be kept confidential.

BRUCE

AB.

AUTH: David Bruce



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(Jul 57)

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My old acquaintance, Italian Ambassador Quaroni, paid his protocol visit to me. He arrived here April 1 after a service of a little more than 11 years in Paris. That tenure has been only once exceeded in Italian diplomatic history. As usual, he was loquacious and interesting. He used to be a chain smoker but has temporarily given it up. He still has the habit of licking his lips like a cat.

We talked for 3/4 of an hour. He is in favor of American intervention in the Algerian dispute and thinks the Italians and Germans should adopt the life-saving position of catching the French Prime Minister when he jumps out of the window of a fire infested house propelled from the interior by Foster Dulles.

As to reunification of Germany, he is utterly skeptical. He thinks the system both in industry and agriculture now prevailing in the East Zone will never be done away with by an amalgamation of the two parts of the country. Having been here so short a period of time, he said he was reluctant to comment on whether or not the Chancellor himself desired reunification. In this connection, he recalled a conversation at which he was present between Adenauer and de Gasperi when the latter addressed the direct question to the Chancellor, "Do you really favor reunification?" The Chancellor's reply was, "There are certain recesses in my own mind into which I dare not look."

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Carlo Schmid lunched with me. He is the most sympathetic fellow I have met for a long time. He is 62 years old, the product of a German father and French mother. He was a full fledged professor of law at the University of Tubingen and is now First Vice President of the Bundestag, more popular than Ollenhauer, and a leading formulator of SPD foreign policy. A brilliant speaker, one of the outstanding intellectuals of Germany, an able parliamentarian, he is respected by all parties. He speaks German, English, French, and Italian with almost equal ease, and told me he has kept up his reading of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, although he is not a Jew. Formerly described as a Falstaff because of his size, as well as his wit and enjoyment of life, he lost 100 pounds during his recuperation from a stroke. He has translated the works of Mallarmé and Baudelaire into German. In spite of never having fully recovered his health, he is a man of infinite gusto, interested in the pleasures of the table and not backward in drinking wine.

I had a delightful time with him. He is full of charm. He talked in [redacted] enthusiastic terms about his recent visit to Poland, commenting on the freedom with which all classes of society discuss their affairs and criticize their government. He considers Poland the only real Western Iron Curtain country, and thinks we should do everything possible to preserve our Western ties with it, although he believes it will never change its socialist economy.

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We are in a snarl over the visit of Mikoyan and his associates to Bonn next week to sign the Soviet-German trade treaty. We have always insisted the right of overflight of the Federal Republic by foreign planes must be granted by the three occupying powers. The Russians have denied our authority in this respect, and on this occasion are pressuring the German Government to grant such a privilege without consultation with the U. S., France and Great Britain. The Germans are embarrassed, as hosts, and would prefer to have no jurisdictional dispute.

I saw Eleanor Dulles this afternoon and, before entering into conversation with her, gave her a memorandum regarding the Berlin hospital project.

(See pages 48 and 49 following.)

I also wrote to Jacques Reinstein today in answer to a somewhat querulous letter from him about sending Geoffrey Lewis to replace Martin Hillenbrand in Berlin.

(See pages 50 and 51 following.)

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One thing is certain. The Berliners are not going to look a gift horse too closely in the mouth. But, if they have decided ideas about what should be done, I think they should discuss them frankly with you, who occupy a unique place in their esteem. I have, as have others, the distinct impression that on occasions their representatives have been reluctant to take the same positions with officials of the State Department as they strongly advocate in private conversations. This is embarrassing to all concerned.

My principal interest is expressed in the hope that extravagance be avoided, and that reasonable requests by the Berlin Government be complied with provided they can be reconciled with the duty owed to the American Government to see that its funds are in every respect properly and efficiently employed.

I realize that this Embassy is not directly concerned with the determination of whether U.S. funds should be used for the construction of a hospital in Berlin, nor will it be responsible in any way for the expenditure of such appropriations as may be allocated. However, it is vitally concerned, as is the Mission in Berlin, with the public relations aspect of what may develop in this connection between the Berlin City Government and the Department of State.

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Prince Karl Biron von Curland arrived for cocktails. He is 51 years old and married to one of the Hohenzollerns. He is a representative in Germany of the Glass Division of the French firm Saint Gobain. His own estates were in Silesia and his castle with its contents was destroyed by the Russians. Amongst other things lost was, according to him, a [redacted] fine Duerer portrait and a quantity of 18th century French furniture. He [redacted] came to Bonn for a meeting of leading members of the German nobility who have formed themselves into some sort of society. They must exchange many sad reminiscences.

Saturday, April 19, 1958

E and I went off this morning by train to Trier. It is a 2 1/2 hour trip. I had not been there for several years. Not only is Trier the center of the Mosel wine trade, but it is said to have more Roman remains than any city in Germany. The Porta Nigra - the great black gate and building - is [redacted] impressive. I was disappointed in the cathedral which, though vast and constructed over a period of centuries with varying styles of architecture, did not appear to me to [redacted] equal [redacted] several other German ecclesiastical edifices. The gardens of the former Prince Elector's palace are pleasing, although constricted in relation to their original amplitude. The red sandstone used for most buildings in this region has a dingy

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look and detracts from the otherwise splendid appearance of such places as the Prince Elector's and the Kesselstatt. The latter has an interesting entrance front with elaborate ornamentation and, as elsewhere in the city, fine grille work. Unfortunately, the interior was gutted by fire during the war.

The Landes Museum is well worth a long visit. Some of the Roman remains in it are of the best workmanship, and all are interesting. It is remarkable how much early glass in fairly good condition is displayed there.

We arrived home in time for a late dinner.

Some days ago, Defense Minister Strauss stated unequivocally that there is not now nor ever has been any question regarding the production of atomic weapons by the Federal Republic or of German participation in such production with other countries. This statement was allegedly provoked by continuing German press reports from Paris to the effect that Strauss had undertaken to arrange joint atomic weapon research and production with the French. The subject and the rumors about it have been a source of concern to us for a long time, but now that ghost is laid at rest for the time being.

Sunday, April 20, 1958

It rained most of yesterday but today we have beautiful sunny spring-like weather. The trees and flowers are far behind their development of a year ago.

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Monday, April 21, 1958

Ray Henle, Editor in Chief of the Three Star Extra "The Newspaper of the Air" operating out of Washington, D. C., [redacted] called me by phone from Berlin Saturday night and came to see me this morning. He was much impressed by the contrast between the East and West Sectors in Berlin, and is here for the purpose of interviewing German political leaders.

There is nothing new in the French North African situation. The subject continues to preoccupy many of us who have no direct dealings in regard to that area. Bill Tyler, like myself, has found Couve de Murville [redacted] depressed over it. The French position has deteriorated to a point where it seems almost inevitable that schemes for eventual independence, perhaps along the lines of what we did in the Philippines will have to be discussed. In this connection, Bill told me of a conversation a couple of years ago between Pinay and one of his native North African friends. The latter pleaded for the use by the French Government of the term "independence". Pinay replied, "It would be easier to give you independence than it would be to use the word."

E and I left this afternoon for Frankfurt to attend a dinner in our honor given by the Steuben Schurz Gesellschaft.

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The Blanckes met us at the station, and we went at once to the Frankfurterhof Hotel where we joined the receiving line and spent about an hour meeting the members and guests of the Steuben Schurz Gesellschaft.

Then we went into the next room for dinner, at the conclusion of which Mr. Menne, the President of the Society, made a formal speech of welcome to us. I responded with a discourse on diplomacy, starting with the caveman and winding up with a general description of the activities of our Foreign Service establishments in Germany. I told them Bismarck's story in connection with the definition of diplomacy as being the conduct of relations between nations by negotiation. This almost always entails an element of compromise of conflicting views. Bismarck observed, "If I am going to buy a horse, I do not tell the seller the maximum price I am prepared to pay; if I am going to sell a horse, I do not announce the minimum price I am prepared to accept."

I sat between Frances Blancke and Menne's pretty wife.

We left on the train at 11:15 and got to bed about three o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, April 22, 1958

Ned Nordness talked to me about his RIAS problems, the closing of the America House at Stuttgart, and the cut-backs in his staff.

General John M. Sterling (retired), representative of the Republic Aviation Corporation, came in with his local agent, Mr. Gysbert C. Snyders, to pass the time of day. His company is looking forward to securing orders later in the year for some of its products from the Ministry of Defense.

Col. Arthur W. Fisher, representative of the Inspector General, Marine Corps, called on me with Major Hershey. I told them we were thoroughly satisfied with our Marine guards. I was sorry to have missed the Marine Ball, said to have been the liveliest entertainment given in this vicinity for many a year.

I had an interesting talk, as I do every day, with one of Henry Pleasants' people, [redacted] then discussed with Bill Tyler preparations for the Chiefs of Mission Meeting in Paris.

Joe Phillips is here accompanying Spaak and came in to see me.

I went to the Foreign Office to call [redacted] Brentano of our continued and strong interest in our demand for a 77.4 million dollar second payment in final settlement of our support cost claim. This is a matter I [redacted] raised on March 29, 1958 in considerable detail with van Scherpenberg. I asked von Brentano if he would not be good enough to take it up with the Chancellor. My conversation with him was summed up in the following cable.

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

- 57 -

23 APR 58

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CONTROL NUMBER

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POL
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CA
POL/H

23 April 1958 2 PM
DATE

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON (ROUTINE) 3210

Deptel 2721

POUCH
CA/MUN 2
CA/FKFT 2

I called on FonMin last night regarding final settlement support cost claims. When I presented our views I found he had been thoroughly briefed on March 29 conversation with van Scherpenberg.

He said this matter had been often discussed at Cabinet level and privately between himself and Chancellor. They fully understood strong U.S. fiscal, Executive and Congressional pressures favoring second tranche payment.

FedRep had just concluded long negotiation with British. It had evoked some opposition even in Cabinet and much in Parliament. Defense financing problems will be debated this week in Bundestag and it will become apparent how deficitary FedRep budget because of armament plans will be for at least several years. Any payments such as U.S. claim would have to come from defense appropriations and would impair FedRep ability to carry out NATO obligations.

This was a repetition of arguments used on many previous occasions by FedRep officials and Parliamentarians.

FonMin stated Chancellor and himself recognized seriousness of question and would give us written answer on it. He could not promise when this might be done, but hoped we would recognize delay had been unavoidable in view necessity dealing U.K.

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AUTH: David Bruce

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E and I went to a farewell cocktail party given by the von Welcks. He is leaving in two or three weeks for his post in Spain.

At 9 p.m. I attended a stag dinner at the Redoute where von Brentano was host to Paul-Henri Spaak and the Ambassadors of the NATO countries. There were many German officials, including Cabinet officers, present, as well as Herbert Blankenhorn who had come up from Paris for the occasion. Spaak's deputy, Casardi, and Joe Phillips were in his train. I sat between the Icelandic Ambassador and Finance Minister Etzel, the latter an old friend. He had lately been to Baden Baden for a three-week cure and looked refreshed.

The Foreign Minister made a speech, to which Spaak responded, whereupon we went to another room for a long evening of conversation.

Casardi told me how pleased everyone was at the increased participation of the American delegation in NATO deliberations and expressed appreciation for the care taken by our Government to consult our Allies in advance on important matters of mutual concern.

Spaak and I discussed the summit conference. He does not think the Russians have made to date any proposals which promise or open the way to favorable solutions. I asked him his opinion of whether a summit meeting might be worthwhile if the agenda were restricted to the single item of nuclear disarmament. His answer was affirmative, provided that a proper system of control and inspection were agreed

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upon. However, he thought this improbable.

Later, von Brentano talked to me along the same lines. He said he anticipated no substantive conversations with Mikoyan when he arrives here later in the week, but in view of past Soviet performance, he did not dismiss an outside possibility of this kind. As to disarmament as a summit conference topic, he said the Germans would welcome it, but he personally believed the Soviets were not yet ready to make a decision in this field. He thought they were aware and apprehensive of a future where atomic weapons would be in the possession of other countries than those now having them. This would be especially true in the case of China, but he felt the Soviets still had some time to turn around in and did not appear to wish for any early relaxation of tensions.

Erhard dwelt at some length on his pleasurable visit to the United States, saying [redacted] he wanted on another occasion to tell me about it in detail. It is evident he was content, flattered and pleased by the warm reception accorded him. He thinks our present recession is largely psychological, the one really weak spot in our economy being the automobile industry.

Wednesday, April 23, 1958

The new Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Josef Schöner, called on me this morning. He [redacted] served several years in Washington and

seems intelligent, [redacted]. He thinks, and I agree, that Austria had no choice but to accept the neutrality enjoined upon it by its treaty with the Soviet Union. This summer his Government expects to try to renegotiate the payment provisions. They are still obligated to deliver each year until 1965 one million tons of petroleum to Russia. By so doing, they are forced to use foreign exchange to cover their own needs for petroleum products as there is not a sufficient surplus after satisfying their engagements with the Soviets to care for their local requirements. The production of crude is declining in Austria and they are seeking to reach an agreement over the claims of foreign oil companies in order to make it possible for additional exploration work to be carried out.

We left tonight for Berlin.

Thursday, April 24, 1958

We arrived in Berlin this morning and were met by General Hamlett and Gufler. The Tylers are staying with us.

I saw Ham at the office, and he told me of the proposal we are suggesting about documentation for military convoys and trucks. We have always had a general descriptive list, but not in detail, of supplies so carried, and are willing to make this available to the Soviets. However, we are not disposed to permit them to question the legitimacy of our military shipments.

The second matter he raised was the action proposed by the British, French and ourselves to dispossess various Allied nations of the housing and servants provided by us to them for their military missions in Berlin. In the case of the British, this annual charge amounts to about DM 600,000, paid, it is true, out of occupation costs. For us it is only about DM 18,000, since our dependent missions are the Danes and Czechoslovaks. But, additionally, we allow all the foreigners involved access to our PX and other privileges, of which they freely avail themselves, since these facilities are far more ample than those offered by the British and French. Moreover, it is somewhat galling to have the Czechoslovaks rolling around in a large Cadillac, fed by cheap American gasoline, and carrying U.S. Army license plates. Ham and I settled on a course of action that is, I think, satisfactory.

I discussed this affair briefly with Kit Steel at a lunch given by General and Mrs. Rome in their pleasing establishment on the shore of one of the Berlin lakes. The floral display, greenhouses, orangehouse, swimming pool, and the rest is [redacted] attractive. There were Danes, British and others, all happy in this sympathetic atmosphere, one of whose attractions was a fetching dish of a super Chicken à la King. The former owner, a Jew, was sentenced to a cauldron death, typical of the unspeakable Nazi crimes.

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Congress Hall celebration. President Heuss, it appears, is concerned and indignant at being the only remaining orator of any stature. The Benjamin Franklin Stiftung had optimistically invited Churchill, Malik of Lebanon, Jean Monnet, Robert Schumann, Gladwyn-Jeff, Spaak, and others, to participate. On the strength of this, the President of the Federal Republic had accepted. Now he is faced with the declination of the others, and Mayor Brandt has demanded my leap into the breach. Much as I disapprove of this self-glorification ceremony, staged at considerable cost by the Stiftung, I cannot refuse.

President Eisenhower wrote me some weeks ago requesting I do anything convenient to make agreeable the visit of the Bluncks - he the Managing Director of the Carlton Hotel in Washington - to Berlin. We invited them to lunch with the Guflers, Eleanor Dulles and others to the number of twelve. It passed off well.

This afternoon it was sunny and warm.

A substitute speaker for Senator Case for tomorrow's ceremonies is still being sought. I telephoned this afternoon to Chris Herter, in Paris, to bespeak his good offices, but it was too late for him to change his schedule.

Eleanor Dulles talked to me about the hospital project, and I dealt with other offical affairs before going home to the reception

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Having reached this dead-end, we turned to ballet dancing. Due to my greater age, I did him down on Pavlowa, whom he had never seen dance. We cracked some feeble jokes about Misses Tallchief and Hightower, and spoke of Sadler Wells with Margot Fontayne, the Bolshoi troupe, and others. After an hour, we beat our departure.

Before a late lunch I scratched off some remarks for my introduction of President Heuss this afternoon. The Congress Hall meeting took place at five-thirty. I presented Heuss as follows:

BEGIN QUOTE

Amongst the many blessings of community life, a place of common assembly is important. It is doubly so if it serves as a forum in which citizens can freely express their thoughts and views.

One of the glories of Western civilization is that it has removed the shackles from men's minds, and opened the secrets of nature to inquiry and exploration. Merely to live in the physical sense does not satisfy man's spiritual and intellectual cravings. Some of our discoveries are, it is true, appalling in their implications. We have so penetrated the mysteries of the universe as to possess the power to bring about our own destruction. Whether, charged with such knowledge, we can control it for peaceful ends remains to be proven, but is our manifest duty.

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In any event, we are traversing one of the great transitional periods of history. We seek enlightenment. The philosopher in his study formulates principles of conduct by which our system of ethics can profit. But it is the education and reaction of the masses of humanity that will determine even our individual fates. The voice of the orator, pronouncing sound doctrine, is more cherished than the less publicized fruits of the learning of those of wisdom.

No doubt the Congress Hall will serve many utilitarian purposes. But I would hope, in addition, it will provide a meeting place where profound public issues may be debated, where seekers after truth can retail their doubts, misgivings, and convictions, a center to which the wise may repair, where even the foolish can be heard.

It is fitting that this ceremony, marking the legal transfer of the Congress Hall to the Governing authorities of Berlin, should be honored by having as principal guest and speaker the President of the Federal Republic of West Germany, Dr. Heuss.

He is both a great political figure and a great scholar - a happy combination. To cite his titles to renown is to recall the classical tradition of the alliance between learning and public service. Never in the course of a long and distinguished career has he deviated from his ethos, or rule of life. Whether as publicist, writer, educator or politician, he has been true to his own settled principles of conduct,

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and has served as guide and friend to younger generations inspired by his fine example.

The President of the Bundesrepublik represents in our day the best in humanistic philosophy. He is a whole man, one to whom no freedoms are alien, strong in his opinions, compassionate to those who might disagree with him.

His frequent visits to, and unflagging interest in, Berlin, his proud record as Chief of State, his lifelong identification with the best in national culture, his standing as a world figure, would render presumptuous any attempt by a foreigner to introduce him to you. I might say that in the United States we are eagerly looking forward to his visit there in June as an official guest of our own President Eisenhower.

Ladies and gentlemen, I give place to President Heuss.

END QUOTE

After the President's excellent speech on Benjamin Franklin, Ralph Walker and Willy Brandt orated, then signed deeds to transfer the title of the Kongresshalle. A minuscular Yale lock type gilt or gold key was also passed over by Walker to Brandt. There was music before and after the speaking. Albert Edelman had participated in the events by reading excerpts from Clifford Case's intended discourse.

There was a short interlude before we were banquetted by the City Fathers. Seated between charming Frau Brandt and engaging Frau Amrein, I had a [redacted] pleasant evening.

We left Berlin by train just before midnight.

Sunday, April 27, 1958

It snowed a little this morning, blew, rained and sunshined. I spent several hours at the office, especially interested in the conversations and interviews had here by Mikoyan when he appeared in Bonn to sign the three-year Trade Treaty. He took a hard line with the Germans, offering them no hope of reunification except through negotiations with the Pankow Government.

Three former OSS ladies came to lunch with us, bringing several children. We were 12 in all. I had not seen any of them for more than ten years, and it was delightful to engage in reminiscences.

John Rich of NBC came to see me this afternoon to talk over a television broadcast he is to make tomorrow in Paris on the subject of Germany.

Gabriel Hauge and Henry Tasca dined with me. I read the speech which Gabe is to make in Berlin on Tuesday. It was [redacted] good. He predicts with considerable confidence the end of the American recession, or at least a turn-around, by autumn of this

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year. He has a fascinating mind and is [redacted] good company.

Monday, April 28, 1958

I wrote to Dr. Schmitt in Oklahoma this morning the following letter covering his inquiry into the genesis of the Coal and Steel Community:

BEGIN QUOTE

Dear Dr. Schmitt:

In further regard to my letter to you of March 24, 1958 stating that I would write you on the subject not later than April 8, I apologize for not having complied with my engagement to do so.

The reason was I decided it was essential that I talk to Mr. Jean Monnet, which I did on a recent visit to Paris. In order to be sure that the results of our conversation would be accurate, he made some additional investigations, and I have now received a letter from him embodying them. His statements are entirely in accord with my own recollection of the events about which you have inquired. I have also checked in Berlin with one of the men associated with me at the time I was interested in the Coal and Steel Community, and he also is in agreement as to what took place.

I think the best way to convey this information to you is to quote the language of Monnet's letter to me. However, as I am doing this without his knowledge but in the interests of your getting as

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exact documentation as possible, I would ask if you use the material you make no reference to its source and particularly do not use the exact language of Mr. Monnet's letter.

I again express my regrets for having been so tardy in answering you. All the movements directed to the end of European integration were and have been very close to my heart, and I consider your proposed book on the subject of great importance.

Mr. Monnet's comments, with which, I repeat, I fully agree, are as follows:

"1 - At the meeting that took place at the American Embassy on the 7th of May 1950 and at which Mr. Schuman, Mr. Acheson and yourself were present, Mr. Schuman gave a very general outline of what has since been known as the Schuman plan. I have no recollection that Mr. Schuman said that the Plan would be laid before the Chamber on the next Tuesday. In fact, it would have been contrary to French parliamentary procedure. To my knowledge, there never has been any question of this.

"If, in the conversation, Mr. Schuman mentioned the fact that the plan would be submitted to Parliament, he must have meant that when negotiated with the other participating countries, the Government would have to submit the resulting treaty to the vote of the French Parliament as indeed it was done later. To my knowledge,

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Mr. Schuman did not anticipate strong opposition in the cabinet.

"2 - The conversations of May 7, 1950 between you, Mr. Acheson and Mr. Schuman were not official conversations; they were private conversations. Mr. Schuman indicated to Mr. Acheson and yourself the very general outlines of a communication which he was then discussing with the French Government and of which he intended to inform the Allied Conference, which was to be held in London on the 10th or 11th of May.

"There were no conversations, official or private, with any one on the American or on the British side prior to that date.

"It was indeed a distinctive feature of this enterprise that it was formulated in absolute secrecy, the French Government and Mr. Schuman taking the political responsibility. There was no diplomatic spade work of any kind done before the launching.

"3 - I think some light should be thrown on the months that preceded the 9th of May. You and I have been friends for a long time and, as you know, I discussed my inner thoughts freely with you. As you know, I was convinced that the European countries could not solve their difficult problems within their own borders alone; also, that some way should be found by which France and Germany should be finally reconciliated; also, that some new form of relationship should be established between France and Germany

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Tuesday, April 29, 1958

I addressed a few words to an orientation meeting at nine o'clock this morning in the Conference Room. Those in attendance were all fairly new arrivals who will listen to expositions by various members of our staff on features of Embassy activities.

At 9:30 we had a briefing for Gabriel Hauge in my office. Those present were Messrs. Trimble, Tyler, Tasca, Ockey, Nordness, Brown, Buffum, Tobin, [redacted] Wiener, and General Thatcher. I thought their expositions [redacted] absolutely first-class.

Shep Stone came back again to see me to tell of his conversations yesterday afternoon and evening with Erhard and von Eckardt. He has many friends here and much knowledge of the German situation, being a Ph. D. of the University of Berlin and having worked many years in the country.

Harrison Lewis, the new Consul General at Bremen, called on me. He seems a [redacted] nice fellow and pleased with his assignment.

I lunched at Kit Steel's with Katherine, Cy Sulzberger and Couve de Murville. After lunch Kit, Couve and I went off to another room and took up these topics:

1) My interview with Pervukhin about Spandau Prison. It was agreed Steel would advise Brentano orally about it this

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afternoon.

2) Deconcentration affecting Krupp and Thyssen properties. We will set our economic experts to work on this.

3) Status of Forces negotiations. We will continue to insist upon adequate maneuver rights and will consider whether the U. S. demand for use of private land without compensation being paid by the American Government should be handled by the U. S. with the Germans independently of other issues.

4) The implications of Adenauer's conversations with Mikoyan.

I went to Palais Schaumburg this afternoon for a tea given by the Chancellor for Gabriel Hauge. Vice Chancellor Erhard, van Scherpenberg and half a dozen other Germans, including the sponsor of Hauge's trip, Herr Berg, were present. Erhard and van Scherpenberg told me of their personal conversations with Mikoyan, but this added nothing important to what had been explained yesterday by the Chancellor.

Our tea party lasted an hour and a half. The Chancellor's contributions, in the way of remarks on economic affairs, were, I think, a bit dismaying to Gabe Hauge. He repeated substantially what he had said to me some months ago in regard to India; there was little to be done there since their religions made any improvement in

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the standard of living almost impossible. As to Russia, he told us he had obtained a good deal of information about conditions in the Soviet Union from repatriated German prisoners. He thought industrially they must have made considerable advances, but these have been exaggerated, and outside of the cities there were still masses of nomads wandering around the country and doing little or nothing.

I attended a stag dinner tonight at the Hotel Koenigshof given by the Commonwealth Ambassadors in honor of the departing Indian Ambassador. In addition to the Commonwealth representatives, the Swiss, Dominican, Brazilian, Soviet and several other Ambassadors were present, as well as Dr. Erhard. There were few speeches and a great deal of joviality until we broke up at eleven o'clock.

Wednesday, April 30, 1958

Ned Nordness and the RIAS Survey Team of McGowan, Alex Klieforth and William C. Taylor, talked to me this morning about the Berlin operation. The German personnel has done excellent work, but is [redacted] underpaid as compared with what the key men could earn in the private German radio industry.

Ed Hughes and Fred Klein of Time-Life came to see me this afternoon.

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Mr. George E. Cranmer of Denver, Colorado, a friend of President Eisenhower, concerning whom I recently had a letter from Wiley Buchanan, unexpectedly arrived at the office. He wants to go to Bayreuth and try to induce the Wagner Brothers to put on "The Ring" at the Denver outdoor theatre in the summer of 1959. After considerable tugging and hauling, we have arranged an itinerary for him which will enable h m to meet the Wagners in Bayreuth next week.

Rebecca Wellington an d I went over this evening to the Dutch National Day Reception.

Thursday, May 1, 1958

This is a German public holiday and also Sasha's birthday. It was appropriately sunny and beautiful.

E returned this morning from Paris. Harry Schwartz and I had a short work-out tossing baseballs at each other, [redacted] then we had a family birthday lunch.

In the afternoon I went to see David play baseball. The fields at Plittersdorf were a wonderful spectacle, with a hundred or more boys playing around. All of the supervision and training is done by members of the community, [redacted] especially by the MAAG officers and men and the Marines. David was much elated; it was his first game of hardball and he made a home run with one man on base. His side

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the Electrons, beat the Scorpions 6-5.

Ernie Wiener came to see me this afternoon to talk about his work during the approaching NATO Conference at Copenhagen. It will be a great loss when he and Peggy, who is [redacted] active and effective in all community affairs, leave here for his new post in Vienna. He has been in Germany for years, originally associated with General Clay in Berlin.

They have just bought a Volkswagen camp wagon - one of the most ingenious vehicles I ever saw. [redacted]. It will sleep about six people, has a tiny stove and even place for a refrigerator. The whole job cost $2000. It goes almost 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Friday, May 2, 1958

Jacques Reinstein arrived here this morning; [redacted] I had a long talk with him. He came from Paris where a four-power working group has been preparing position papers for a possible summit conference. He reports much uneasiness in American circles about the Chancellor's pronouncement in favor of limiting summit agenda, if necessary, to a consideration of disarmament and a relaxation of tensions. Although he admits we are being more royalist than kings, about German reunification, he thinks it necessary to insist upon this as well as upon a discussion of a number of other items. Personally,

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I do not agree with him, but if that is the policy, so be it. However, I gather that U. S. policy has not been definitely settled.

Reinstein, Trimble and Tyler lunched with me. Afterwards, I had a long talk with Herbert Blankenhorn, who came to see me, and then sent the following message to the Department:

BEGIN QUOTE

CONFIDENTIAL

SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 3309

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

FROM BRUCE

Blankenhorn visited me this afternoon. He thinks no fundamental division between Chancellor and U. S. foreign policy re possible summit conference. Expects Chancellor brief FonMin Brentano this respect and considers it important Brentano see Secretary privately Copenhagen. I thoroughly agree.

END QUOTE

E and I went to the Iraqi National Day celebration at Bornheim.

Again, the weather was wonderful, with the temperature almost 70° Fahrenheit.

Saturday, May 3, 1958

I went to see von Brentano this morning and told him of my interview with Pervukhin in Berlin. He asked whether I thought it appropriate or desirable for the Federal Government to take the Spandau Prison matter up directly in Moscow. I told him I had already given some consideration to this idea but had not discussed

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it with my British and French colleagues. As Steel has just left for a three-week vacation in Scotland, there will be no opportunity to discuss it for some time, and I thought we ought to let it lie for the time being, but have it mentioned to our tripartite working group. He agreed.

Governor Meyner (his wife is ill in Amsterdam), the Engelhards and Mr. Handley arrived for an early lunch. I took them all with me to the opening ballgame at Plittersdorf at one o'clock. The German and American flags were raised; a German band played the two National Anthems. Meyner, the Buergermeister of Bad Godesberg, and I made speeches. I pitched one ball to General Thatcher, who got to first base on an error, [redacted] then we all went back to the house, since Bob Meyner was to appear at a press conference. He left immediately afterwards for Holland.

Gaston Coblentz came to see me this evening. He has been away from here quite a time on a visit to his mother in the United States. She had broken her hip. He is going to Copenhagen but thinks nothing important is likely to eventuate there unless the Secretary has some new proposal to advance.

Sunday, May 4, 1958

To the office in the morning.

Sasha had a large birthday party and the house was bedlam. They all seemed to have a wonderful time.

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Rebecca Wellington came out in the afternoon with a newly arrived telegram from Copenhagen covering the advisability of the Secretary visiting the East Sector of Berlin.

Later the Trimbles brought the Bessenyeys to see us. He is a former Hungarian diplomat and an [redacted] accomplished man. He did [redacted] useful work with Allen Dulles in Switzerland during the war. His wife is half Hungarian, her father having been one of the Sigry family. I have known most of her American relatives, Marcus Daly [redacted] and the rest of them, who came from Montana. They are going to live in Charles County, Maryland.

Monday, May 5, 1958

Spencer Phenix came to see me this morning about the pardon of the four remaining prisoners at Landsberg. The finding of the Mixed Board, composed of one American, one English, one French and three Germans, was unanimous in favor of their liberation. Under the Paris Settlements Agreement I have no discretion in the matter and have to sign the papers. They are [redacted] four complete scoundrels and should have been executed in accordance with their original sentences. The British and French have turned all of their prisoners loose. After unsuccessfully endeavoring to get the Germans to take them over, the Mixed Board has decided on the same course. There remain a large number of men on parole who will

probably be pardoned later this summer, [redacted] then the prison, which is under American Army supervision and control, will be closed. It seems terrible to have to let these fellows go and at the same time keep Speer incarcerated at Spandau.

Claus Jacobi, correspondent for Der Spiegel, came to see me this morning with Bill Bell. He wanted to know if there would be any chance of his interviewing the Secretary in Berlin. The answer was no.

I presented eleven awards to drivers and mechanics in the Motor Pool this afternoon for commendable performance in excess of their official duties. My chauffeur, Fritz Eberhard, was amongst them.

I attended a meeting of the drafting class presided over by Dave Linebaugh, in which he was instructing officers in accordance with certain principles laid down by the Department. In discussing political reporting, I stressed the necessity for accuracy, conciseness, and for resisting the temptation to display one's literary style.

Captain Johnson, the MAAG Navy Chief, came to tell me goodby. He is leaving for a new assignment and will probably be retired in two years, after 30 years of service. He is only 52 and would like to remain in the Navy. I am not sure this mandatory requirement for retirement is a wise one.

Bill Tyler went over with me various papers prepared by his and other sections of the Embassy for our Ambassadors' Meeting in Paris.

I sent the following telegram today about the Secretary seeing von Brentano privately in Copenhagen:

BEGIN QUOTE

SECRET

SENT TO: AmEmbassy COPENHAGEN PRIORITY 61

EYES ONLY FOR SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

Von Brentano's personal standing has suffered good deal in recent months due rather poor showing Bundestag debates and within own party. I believe it in our interest try build him up insofar as possible without its seeming obvious. Am moved by thought while Brentano no longer as prominent in domestic politics as formerly and not likely successor to Chancellor, he is friendly and very sound on our basic policies, as well as man of fine character. A talk with you which would receive mention in press would be to his advantage. Would therefore like suggest you see him privately in Copenhagen. Moreover, know he would like this for policy reasons, as he thinks he could clear up any misunderstandings that might exist in connection with Adenauer's Hearst interview, etc.

END QUOTE

SECRET

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I also sent the following in connection with the proposed tour of the East Sector of Berlin by the Secretary:

BEGIN QUOTE

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SENT TO: AmEmbassy COPENHAGEN (NIACT) 62

RPT TO: US Mission BERLIN (NIACT) 710

FROM BRUCE

Ref Copenhagen's 35

Mission and Berlin authorities believe short East Sector trip by Secretary would have propaganda value. Although unlikely Soviets or East Germans would sponsor or allow incident East Berlin territory nevertheless certain security risk exists. Automobile could not be accompanied through East Sector by West Berlin police car and detectives. It might for this part drive be shepherded by Mission or Army car carrying security personnel. But if East Germans at border wished delay travel by asking questions they could do so and perhaps place Secretary in embarrassing position.

On balance I would personally favor eliminating visit East Sector.

END QUOTE

Tuesday, May 6, 1958

I made my return call on Italian Ambassador Quaroni today - a slick, intelligent article.

I went to the Foreign Office to attend a meeting on the Berlin

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waterways tax measures imposed by the GDR.

At 12:30 I called on the Chancellor and spent an hour and a half with him, as a result of which I sent a cable to the Secretary (see pages 93 and 94).

Bill Clark came to see me this afternoon regarding USIA European activities.

Afterwards I saw John Bross on intelligence matters.

At 10:30 p.m. Dr. Bach of the Chancellor's office delivered to me a seven-page letter to the Secretary from Adenauer setting forth the latter's views on pending foreign policy affairs. It was in considerable degree repetitive of what he told me earlier in the day.

We left for Berlin shortly after 11 o'clock.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN
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PRECEDENCE

4 PM
6 May 1958
DATE

AMB
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SENT TO: AmEmbassy COPENHAGEN (PRIORITY) 65

FOR SECRETARY EYES ONLY FROM BRUCE

USDEL NATO

Have just had ninety-minute conversation with Chancellor. He is directing preparation summary his views on possible Summit Conference which I will deliver to you Berlin. They require no action.

Meanwhile for your information chief points were:

1) He was inaccurately quoted in Hearst interview.

2) He read me extracts from Brentano report on conversation with you yesterday and observed:

a) Brentano did not reflect Adenauer's personal ideas on German public reaction if Summit Conference not held. Chancellor feels unless unmistakably clear failure to meet due unreasonable and intransigent Soviet attitude ~~Soviets~~ Germans will be deeply disappointed and disposed blame U. S.

b) Re your alleged remarks on possibility nuclear disarmament might under certain conditions be discussed bilaterally between U. S. and Soviets, he is opposed since if any such intimation reached German public they would misunderstand. Moreover he insists nuclear and conventional disarmament should be dealt with together since interdependent. He found Brentano's comments about your conversation above points obscure.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

CHARGE TO

- 94 -
- 2 -

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6 May 1958
DATE

c) He thinks controlled general disarmament should be first item on agenda and relaxation of tensions next in importance. Believes if progress made on first political problems would be much easier of solution although could only be settled over period of years.

I suggest you not tell Brentano about this message.

BRUCE

AUTH: David Bruce

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SECRET
- 95 -

Wednesday, May 7, 1958

We arrived in Berlin this morning.

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Thursday, May 8, 1958

Gufler and I rode out to Templehof and attended the elaborate ceremony of welcoming the Secretary. His plane arrived on the dot. I introduced him to all the American and German officials, [redacted] then, to the boom of cannons, after the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, General Hamlett led him through the maze of the Honor Guard. Next the microphone, a few words by Mr. Dulles, and we left on a tour, embracing the coveted Embassy site on Tiergartenstrasse and the Congress Hall.

During a short interlude our house swarmed with Washington officials, sampling various alcohols. Mayor Brandt gave a lunch at the President's House; [redacted] afterwards, there was a reception at the Rathaus, where Foster delivered a timely and welcomed speech. He shook hands until 4:15; a quarter of an hour later we were on our way to Paris in his reimbursable Constellation.

E and I had a snack tonight at Prunier. This is a holiday - VE - and all the world was wandering about in the warm eventide, the horse chestnut blooms laying in white filigree on the streets.

Friday, May 9, 1958

First session of the West European Ambassadors' Conference at the Embassy. Messrs. Matthews from Austria, Folger of Belgium, Houghton of France, Zellerbach of Italy, Chapin of Luxembourg, Young

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of The Netherlands, Bonbright of Portugal, Lodge of Spain, Taylor of Switzerland, Whitney of the United Kingdom, Burgess of USRO and Thompson of the U.S.S.R. were in attendance. From Washington had come Reinhardt, Berding, Smith, Elbrick, Cumming, Timmons, Torbert, Burns, Frank, Bradford, and Clark. Packed in the Wallace Library, we listened to the Secretary. What a memory and power of clear statement!

He told us his impressions of the recent Copenhagen NATO meeting, referred to the aftermath of the Geneva Summit Conference of 1955, when the Foreign Ministers were unable to settle a) European Security and German reunification; b) Disarmament; c) Cultural East-West relationships. He said the U.K. first and Germany second were exerting the strongest pressures for a Summit Conference. Cogently he pointed out the fallacy of admitting parity in representation between bourgeois and socialist states. He hoped for some change in the Soviet Union on the theory that a nation or society tends to become what it pretends to be, and quoted La Rochefoucauld, "Hypocrisy is the tribute vice pays to virtue."

He spoke of the difficulty of pleasing all members of our unique peace-time alliance. Behind the scenes, the U.K. and France were bitterly opposed to our renouncing nuclear tests. This was the decisive reason we did not announce their suspension before Gromyko

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did. Some of our allies object to nuclear disarmament unless coupled with conventional disarmament. Of the latter, Dulles said in effect: Regulation of conventional armaments is so complicated one can arrive only with the greatest difficulty at any result. After the first World War the allies negotiated on this subject for six years, then broke up. Limitation on the number of soldiers, sailors and airmen means little; what kind of training are they to have, what are to be the uncontrolled reserves, police and local forces? What types of arms and where located will be permitted; is a tank in Texas as valuable as in Europe?

He observed how wrong was the premise that if you eliminate nuclear arms, the U. S. would be safe, but Europe would be over-run by conventionally equipped forces. This disregards the strength of the American nuclear deterrent.

Regarding North Africa, we would support any French Government if it had a reasonable policy. As to the Middle East, Nasser seems to be intent on moving from one seeming success to another, neglecting to consolidate his position.

He is not as alarmed as many over threats to nationalize Mid-eastern petroleum. The West would be badly hurt, though there is presently a large world surplus. But the Arab nations involved would have no distribution outlets. Their ignorance of marketing processes,

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however, is dangerous in that it might lead them to fallacious conclusions.

Re Indonesia, Sukarno is ambitious like Nasser. The rebels for the most part have lacked the will to fight - the U. S. has not supplied them with arms.

Jamie Bonbright and I lunched at the Travelers.

When the session resumed in the afternoon, Thompson dwelt at length on the situation in the Soviet Union. He thought there were eight reasons for Khrushchev wanting a Summit Conference:

1. For purposes of public opinion. They want to convince their own population they really seek peace.

2. Because of concern over the satellites. If there is the appearance of a detente with the United States, the satellites will be easier to handle. The satellite problem has become especially important since the Soviets now seem to be returning to a more orthodox ideology.

3. A summit meeting and the detente resulting from it will make it easier for the Soviets to carry out their aims in uncommitted areas.

4. Khrushchev is to some extent sincere in saying he is afraid war might start inadvertently. This possibility does concern the Soviets.

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5. The meeting could provide an opportunity to exploit any divisions among the Western allies.

6. Of lesser urgency, but nevertheless a factor, is Soviet concern over the high cost of modern armaments, which will obviously get worse.

7. Khrushchev wants increased production, hence will need greater automation in Soviet plants, and therefore wants greater access to our technology.

8. For reasons of Khrushchev's personal ambition. Anything which looks good, as would a summit meeting, will help him consolidate his position.

Mostly, these are reasons why we, in turn, should not want a summit meeting, though we are, of course, also concerned with the possibility of war starting inadvertently, and we might find that to refuse a meeting would create greater divisions in the West than to hold one, so this latter consideration might work both ways.

Tonight we went to a huge, excellent and cheery dinner at the hospitable Houghtons. They are a fine couple. We were delighted to see Odette, Tita, Robert and others who had once been with us. I sat between Francesca Lodge and Rives, the Ambassador's aide.

Saturday, May 10, 1958

The meeting reconvened at 10 a.m. A good deal of time was

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spent in talking about the North African situation, especially Algeria. Everyone thought something ought to be done by the French, but no one offered a practicable solution. We also discussed colonialism, nationalism and the United Nations. A little after one o'clock hunger took over. E and I motored to Chantilly for a late lunch at Diana Cooper's. Her incredible beauty and charm were unaltered. Alistair Forbes, Michael Astor, John Julius Norwich, an Irish lady, and lovely Odette Pol Roger were there. St. Firmin looked exactly as it did when we lived in it briefly, thanks to Diana and Duff's kindness, ten years ago, except for a larger number of her own bibelots.

We returned in a warm rain to the city, rather late. I went to pay my bill at Pernet's and acquired a snuff box - he had sold our monkey picture. Before dinner we went to the Gérards. John Lodge and others were there.

At nine we were at Rue Méchin for dinner with Pauline and Philippe de Rothschild. A small feast for four, and most enjoyable. The Mouton 19[illegible]5 and 1893, an Haut Sauterne of 1905, grilled sole, grilled chicken, cheese, a raspberry dessert were wonderful. We had a [illegible] satisfactory evening.

Sunday, May 11, 1958

Raining and cooler. We went to the American Cathedral. It was packed with Sturgis Riddles' parishioners. Henry Taylor and

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Vinton Chapin read the lessons. We saw lots of old friends.

We lunched at St. Brice with the Talleyrands. Since we last saw them they had added other collectors' items to their already beautiful store. Marc de Beauvau, the Iturbis from Anet, the St. Genis and other guests were there.

Late this afternoon, we attended a party for the Ambassadors and their suites given in cocktail-buffet form by Helen and Randy Burgess in our former house on rue Alfred Dehodencq. A pleasant crush; Helen has done wonders with the house.

Monday, May 12, 1958

Meetings all day except for lunch. We had an excellent exposition of the American recession from Dr. Saulnier, Chairman of the Board of Economic Advisers. He felt we might be nearing the so-called trough which would mark its low point. However, he considered it serious, but discarded many of the quack remedies proposed for a painless but inflationary cure.

We dealt with a parcel of administrative and personnel matters, and when dismissed at six o'clock agreed we had passed an instructive and constructive day.

Doc Matthews and I lunched at Carton, Place de la Madeleine. It was as good, and even more expensive, than formerly.

Tonight, I dined stag at Preston Grover's, rue Gouvion St. Cyr,

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with some of my old newspaper friends, David Schoenbrun, Bob Kleiman, Frank White and Robert Doty. We talked until one o'clock; it was good company.

Tuesday, May 13, 1958

We met at 9:30 and agreed upon recommendations to the Department. Then to SHAPE for an illuminating briefing by Cort Schuyler. We lunched there, and I came back to Paris with Amb Houghton.

Tonight, E and I were to dine with Ginny [redacted] and Brose Chambers at their house. We left the hotel on rue St. Honoré, turned into the rue de Rivoli, and proceeded toward the Place de la Concorde. Traffic was jammed, which we recognized too late, as far as one could see. Coming down the street, in the opposite sense, were scattered columns of demonstrators - against what, except on the vague subject of Algeria, I don't know. Across the river, the investiture of Pflimlin as Prime Minister was about to be debated. It had been generally known that formations of old soldiers would engage in some sort of display. We ran head-on into one by-product of it. Perhaps our Chevrolet car was singled out because it was American, for the diplomatic license plate was only affixed behind. At any rate, we were pinpointed by about fifteen tough-looking customers who attacked the car. E, with great presence of mind, slammed down the knobs controlling the back windows. One man shouted: "They look like Americans -

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we'll fix them." A more moderate companion said, "No violence to the passengers; overturn the car." Eugéne, a combative Pole, now a French citiz[illegible] refused to say what nationality we were. Things moved fast. One of the now thoroughly excited group, a man with a fanatical glare and criminal face, performed a real acrobatic feat. He hurtled from the pavement and struck the window next to me with his feet, shattering it. At the same time, on E's side, others [illegible]ied to smash the windows with their fists. Behind they attempted to kick in the trunk compartment and the rear window, but only partially wrenched away [illegible] the license plate. We were fast stuck in immovable traffic, and things looked ugly. Then someone hurled a fier[illegible] object through the window, open next to Eugéne. It fell on the back seat and exploded noisily, but must have been a squib as it did us no harm except to shower us with burning paper. People were heaving at the car; there were no police nearby. They kept trying to force open the doors. Someone cut his hand in a poke at the broken window, my pipe was somehow broken, there was a movement ahead and we pulled slowly away. I was very, very angry, and also very scared.

Evidently, one could not cross the river, so we made our way to the Gare de l'Est and forfeited the Chambers' hospitality. I do think, if that little mob had been able to open the doors, they might have, in their excitement, tried to pull us to pieces. All's well that

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ends well with one of the best grilled kidneys I ever tasted.

Wednesday, May 14, 1958

We arrived back in Bad Godesberg this morning. At noon there was rather an elaborate ceremony at the Foreign Office when von Brentano and I signed documents for the extension of the Fulbright Fellowship Agreement. Both of us then made speeches, and afterwards attended a large lunch at the Press Club.

Mr. Peale, President of Republic Aviation, together with retired Generals Sterling and Crawford of his organization, called on me this afternoon.

At 5:30 I went to see the Chancellor and sent a telegram reporting the conversation (See pages 106 and 107 following).

We had a dinner tonight for twenty-two; the guests were Ambassador and Baroness de Gruben, Ambassador and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Francois Leduc, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Wilkinson, Dr. and Mrs. Karl Carstens and Dr. and Mrs. Axel Herbst (both of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Ernst Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Tobin, Mrs. Allport, Miss Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Allen, and Rowland Burden-Miller.

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FOR SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

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1. Re Chancellor's paper stating his views delivered you on plane Berlin have just had another long talk with him. If you have not already answered, suggest you elaborate on what you so clearly told Ambassadors Paris about complexities conventional disarmament. He remains confused this subject, thinking his formula of two million troops each side per two hundred million inhabitants practicable and satisfactory. In Western contingent he includes Turks and Greeks which suits his mathematical calculations but is of course unrealistic. I think if you embody in personal message reaffirmation you are deeply interested in conventional as well as nuclear disarmament but pointing out that former presents difficult problems as well as latter this would be helpful.

2. He has turned his attention again to so-called Norstad Plan communicated to him by Blankenhorn. If you felt it appropriate you might wish tell him it simply one of many suggestions for study.

3. Another subject. The recent Turkish state visit to Germany has

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stressed Adenauer's keen interest in conditions there. He was particularly impressed by their shortage of coffee and what he considers consequent weakening national morale. He thinks Germans because of traditional ties in especially favorable position to proffer friendly hand. He asked me to tell you urgently his thought that perhaps U.S. and Germany should bilaterally extend interim aid to Turkey to tide it over present difficulties until OEEC takes definite action. He wants me talk to Erhard about this but I should not do so in absence Department's instructions.

4. Chancellor appears in splendid health and spirits, happy over relationship with U.S., depressed regarding France, but believing outside nations cannot yet be useful in connection North African mess.

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Thursday, May 15, 1958

This was a German holiday, but I spent part of the morning and afternoon at the office. There was great excitement over the situation in Algeria where the army has assumed control. Also, the Soviets launched their third Sputnik and it has gone into orbit.

Rowland Burden-Muller has been spending a couple of days with us at the house and left this morning.

Friday, May 16, 1958

I sent a letter today to Ambassador Pervukhin, protesting against the imposition of excessive tolls on watercraft of other than GDR registry. The British and French have done the same. We do not expect this to have any effect on the Soviet Government, which will no doubt reply that the competence in this affair lies wholly with the GDR.

I had a long talk with Glenn Wolf, the Administrative Officer in Paris. He is leaving immediately to return to his post in view of the disturbed situation there. We get [redacted] little news about the actual situation in France. Pflimlin has been granted emergency powers, but the French army in Algeria seems completely to have taken over authority.

Countess Dönhoff came to lunch. We talked for some time about the plans of the Atlantik Bruecke to hold a German-American meeting this autumn, to be attended by parliamentarians, industrialists,

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professional men and journalists, who for two days would discuss matters of mutual interest. The same thing has been done in the past between the Germans and the British and the French. The Countess is an [redacted] interesting woman.

We talked about personnel matters this afternoon with Messrs. Burns and Blue from Washington.

E and I went by train to Duesseldorf to dine with Dr. Schneider at Schloss Jaegerhof. It was [redacted] enjoyable. There were about 22 guests, including the Dutch Ambassador and his wife, the Belgian Minister and his wife, and the Leducs. The rest were Germans. Dr. Abs had come up from Frankfurt and was motoring back there again tonight. One charming woman was Frau Bohlen von Halbach. She and her husband divide their time between Essen, a place in Austria and a farm in Vermont. Her father was once [redacted] German Ambassador to the United States.

We got home about one o'clock.

Saturday, May 17, 1958

At the office this morning. Kay Halle and Winsor French arrived in time for lunch.

Gaston Coblentz came to see me this afternoon. He has been traveling around sounding out sentiment on the "Atoms for Death" campaign. He had attended the rally in Bremen. About 50,000 people

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gathered in the public square, but he said the population generally displayed little interest in the subject. However, he thinks the Chancellor is well advised to take this movement seriously and to have embarked on a campaign of speeches against it.

We went at 9 o'clock tonight to the Ball given by our Service Attachés to celebrate Armed Services Day. Almost the whole diplomatic corps seemed to be there. Smirnow had originally accepted but did not attend. There were two orchestras, one from the U. S. Air Force and the other from the German Navy. Our own table, where General Heusinger, Admiral Ruttiger, the Spanish and Chilean Ambassadors and others sat, was just under the platform. Our American orchestra was good but deafening. The German orchestra was good and much quieter. I did a lot of dancing, [redacted] we had a fine evening.

Sunday, May 18, 1958

A reposeful day.

Monday, May 19, 1958

Reinhold Maier, who controls the powerful Baden-Wuerttemberg element in the FDP, came to see me this morning. He has had a distinguished career as a lawyer and politician, and was for a period Minister President of Wuerttemberg-Baden. He resigned from the Bundestag in May 1956 and is now Chairman of the FDP. Born in

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1889, he is a convinced democratic and traditional liberal, and is sometimes referred to as the "canny Swabian" because of his political shrewdness. He is an intelligent, agreeable man, and I found him interesting on the subject of his fears of a revived German militarism.

We had Frau Leber, authoress of "Conscience in Revolt" for lunch today. She is a devoted Berliner and [redacted] a prominent anti-Nazi. She is about to start on another book against dictators, commencing with Mussolini and concluding with Hitler, in which she will devote attention to some of the subordinate figures amongst their followings.

We reached decisions today about the deconcentration of the Krupp and Thyssen holdings, recommending the Department join with the British and French Governments in allowing them to retain their present holdings. This is a complicated matter, but the long and short of it is that, if the Allies insisted on the sale of the properties concerned, the German Government has no authority to implement such action.

We also considered the case of the civil aviation companies, American, British and French, who want to raise their fares to Berlin 5%. We are in favor of doing so, since they are operating at a loss, and Bundesbahn has already rasied its passenger fares by 9%.

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However, we think if the decision of the three Governments favor an increase in rate, we should explain the reasons to officials in the FedRep and also the Berlin authorities.

I had a reception tonight for the War College group which is touring Europe. About 110 guests were invited, including representatives of the Foreign Office, German armed forces and a scattering of others.

Kay and Winsor left tonight for Copenhagen.

The big news this afternoon was de Gaulle's press conference in Paris. As I had anticipated, he rejected the possibility of coming to power in France except by constitutional means. This leaves the situation in France and Algeria as confused as ever.

Tuesday, May 20, 1958

I went to see the Chancellor at 10 a.m., and summarized our conversation in a telegram to the Department. (See pages 112-113-114-115-116 following).

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Copenhagen position of Secretary was the correct one, namely that controlled general disarmament is more important than German reunification though the latter must also be insisted upon. However, by continuing to stress reunification in connection with Soviets violating 1955 Geneva compact U. S. is creating unnecessarily bad atmosphere for negotiations, and Macmillan agrees on this.

In regard to above which is almost literal transcript of Chancellor's somewhat rambling observations, I felt obliged to intervene at various points, as has proved necessary on previous occasions, to try to correct some of his erroneous impressions. For example, I said nobody in U. S. Govt had deviated from Copenhagen conclusions which he had approved, and asked whether Blankenhorn had cited any authority for his statement about our alleged changes on reunification. He said he had not. I suggested he examine further into this since I considered our policy had been constant and consistent. We had always insisted on adequate preparations; did the Chancellor now believe them unnecessary? His answer was in negative, but we were being too insistent on German reunification. I reminded him that the last time I had seen him he had ex emphasized (as he has done in speeches) his desire to have that topic included under heading of "relaxation of tensions". He agreed he had done so, and still favored it, but knew the Soviets would not discuss it. He wandered off about differences of opinion between Lewis Strauss and the Department on cessation of tests. I told him I had read of such alleged differences in newspapers, and considered on such a critical

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subject there could be varying views as there were amongst scientists, but once our governmental position was established and our allies informed and consulted there would be a fully supported national basis for dealing with Soviets on this aspect of disarmament.

There was a good deal more of the same which exposed some of his inconsistencies until he got off on the subject of the Middle East, the Turkish financial situation (did I know whether the Turkish Foreign Minister was disliked in OEEC), and his supposition that the French Army units in France would be loyal to Pflimlin.

In view of the nature of this and my two preceding conversations with him (Embtel to Dept 3410 May 15, and Embtel to Copenhagen 65 May 6) and his long message to the Secretary delivered in Berlin, one might be tempted to conclude we will have serious difficulties with the Chancellor. I am inclined to discount this. He is very changeable, impressionable and sensitive, especially to newspaper articles and gossip, regardless of their lack of veracity. However, his suspiciousness and impulsiveness will from time to time cause us real trouble, and necessitate soothing messages, as well as much patient listening.

1. I feel he is relying less and less on consultation with his FonMin and associates regarding foreign affairs which will make him more unpredictable.

2. Mentally, he appears very alert but is rather repetitive and

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diffuse.

In the last analysis, I believe he will always support our major European policies, certainly as defined up to present. As always, he seems in excellent physical health and in fine spirits, even while expressing his apprehensions.

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George White, his wife and son joined me in front of Palais Schaumburg. They had arrived last night on a Rhine steamer. We went out to the house, and I looked at various accounts he had brought with him. They stayed for lunch and are leaving for Brussels by helicopter tomorrow.

Herb Altschull came to see me this afternoon. He was particularly interested in obtaining any light on the Chancellor's personality for use in an article he is writing about him. I suggested he brush up on Adenauer's activities as a gardener, wine connoisseur and expert on paintings, and attempt to collect some anecdotes from Adenauer's great friend, Dr. Pferdmenges.

At six o'clock I called on von Brentano, and sent the Department a telegram reporting our conversation (see pages 118 and 119 following).

It is quite extraordinary to see the genial Foreign Minister consuming cigarettes. He must smoke over a hundred a day, mostly of Turkish tobacco.

Tonight we dined at the French Embassy with the Couve de Murvilles who had about 25 guests, including von Brentano and van Scherpenberg. As usual, the food was magnificent and, in spite of the troubles in France, the host and hostess were their customary agreeable selves.

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I saw FonMin last night and discussed frankly my prior interview with Chancellor. He had seen Adenauer earlier. Said he realized difficulties caused by shifting attitudes but confident they will all be overcome when he sees Secretary Washington. He hopes during Heuss visit Secretary can see him privately possibly Thursday morning June 5.

Evident Erentano, though intensely loyal Chancellor, not ~~fully~~ in accord all his views Summit Conference. For example, when I repeated what I had told Chancellor about firmness our Govt's position we not willing depreciate proceedings and results 1955 Geneva Summit, he expressed his personal ~~agreement~~ approval.

Regarding subjects he may raise Washington (Deptel 2970) FonMin stated had presently no particular topics in mind except French situation since he thought others could be covered as might seem requisite at time.

Is himself preoccupied with French questions. If deGaulle were to attain power fears he would want make bilateral agreements FedRep, SovUnion and others. This would be most embarrassing FedRep and, if agreed done, would result break-up European integration and possibly NATO

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to both which deGaulle antagonistic. Consequences would be catastrophic Germany and interpreted by German public as representing complete failure Ger foreign policy.

France would also attempt secure financial help from FedRep. He estimates in any case at present expenditure rate France will be bankrupt in few months.

If Germany should refuse deal bilaterally or help financially, anti-German sentiment in France increased by nationalist speeches and propaganda might destroy all gains already made in rapprochement between two countries. But FedRep would have to refuse such arrangements.

FonMin believes Germans British ourselves and other NATO partners must be able when time propitious move quickly on common policy re France. At moment no constructive consideration possible pending further evolution there. If more acute crisis takes place before Washington visit there must be earlier consultations.

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Wednesday, May 21, 1958

Wellington Long, now a free lance writer but formerly with UP and other publications, and extremely well informed on Germany, came to see me this morning. Later I saw Hans Meyer, the Frankfurter Allegemeine correspondent in the United States. He is delivering a series of lectures in Germany and thinks the strength of the movement against atomic armament has been exaggerated. Our people do not agree with him.

The situation in France remains unclear. The possibility of the armed forces in Algeria crossing the Tunisian frontier and spreading the war there can not be lightly dismissed. Moreover, it is not apparent to what extent the French officers in Algeria are really responsive to the commands of the Government in Paris, or whether they are proceeding entirely on their own. I should think the Government could not shut off their supplies and pay, even if they should become openly mutinous. Under such circumstances, one fears the eventuality of insurrectionary movements in France itself, even on the scale of a small civil war. All in all, with its implications, these present conditions seem to me the most disturbing that have occurred in the Western world since the close of the last war.

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Thursday, May 22, 1958

Finance Minister Etzel came to lunch with me today, as well as Henry Tasca and Dave Thomson. He said there was no chance of our getting support costs and engaged in a financial discussion of the subject. After I told him the background of the matter and why we were still pressing for such payment, he said his Government would give us a definite answer in writing.

Like everyone else these days, his chief concern is over the French situation. He had seen the Chancellor this morning and said it was necessary, at least for domestic political reasons, to have a summit conference.

This afternoon we had a staff meeting attended by Messrs. Trimble, Tyler, Tasca, Nordness, Loupe, Cunningham, Pleasants, General Thatcher, Capt. Scott, Col. Lassetter and Col. Hoffman (Asst. Air Attaché).

Mr. Brotherus, the Finnish Consul General, came to make a farewell call. He is being brought home by his government and placed on indefinite leave, having become involved in a case where he displayed great injudiciousness. I feel extremely sorry for him. He is capable, intelligent and agreeable. A short time ago the Commercial Attaché of the Danish Embassy came to him and said he was in a jam as a result of having misplaced some papers. He asked Brotherus, if

queried, to say they had been given to him. Foolishly, he agreed to this. The Dane did not recover the papers; very shortly his superiors made an investigation and concluded the Attaché had turned them over to an unnamed foreign power. Meanwhile, Brotherus, in accordance with his promise, said he had them, whereas he had never laid eyes on them. When the Dane was accused of espionage, he immediately laid the blame on the Finn who was then interrogated by all and sundry and now has been relieved of his duties here. The Dane is in prison in Copenhagen and has behaved [redacted] badly in continuing to inculpate the Finn, if the latter's story is true.

Friday, May 23, 1958

Mike Handler came to see me this morning. He has been attending the SPD convention at Stuttgart. He said it seemed to him like a gathering of sociologists, with a great deal of talk and no action. In point of personality, he thought Wehner was the strongest and most vital character.

In connection with the visa for his assignment to Moscow, Mike went to see Ambassador Smirnow. Smirnow treated him to an hour of argumentation over how ignorant Americans were of conditions in Europe and hewed to the party line. Handler said it was like a phonograph record.

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Mike thinks we have certain weaknesses in the technical field and at the moment these give an advantage to the Russians. To overcome this, we must (1) develop equal or better missiles; (2) invent devices for the detection of missiles by radar; and (3) penetrate the secret ofhow to divert missiles from their appointed courses. (According to a British informant, this was done by the RAF with V-1's and V-2's during the war.)

We lunched at Bill Tylers with the Buffums and the Applings. Bill Buffum is a most accomplished officer, and his assignment to the Department will be a great loss to the Embassy operations.

Mr. J. F. Hart, a former Berliner, now an American citizen, came to see me to explain how dangerous the Germans are, and left me a book by T. H. Tetens entitled "Germany Plots with the Kremlin". It purports to include documents revealing "Germany's secret plan to betray the U. S. A." Hart is a complete believer in this thesis and thinks all members of the Foreign Service and the United State s Government who do not subscribe to it are thoroughly stupid.

I sent a telegram to the Department reporting the conversation with Finance Minister Etzel at lunch yesterday. (See page 124 following.)

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Form AE/GER-12
(AUG 57)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY BONN

CHARGE TO

- 124 -

CONFIDENTIAL
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653
CONTROL NUMBER

PRECEDENCE

23 May 1958 1PM
DATE

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SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON PRIORITY 3473

Finance Min. Etzel yesterday at lunch told me Cabinet discussion preceding day had confirmed domestic political need for Summit Conference. He understood U. S. position that such conference must be so prepared as to promise chances of success on one or more substantive matters, and said Cabinet hoped alteration in Soviet tactics would make this possible.

He also stated FedRep would not pay U. S. 2nd tranche support costs as requested our Note of last November because of lack budgetary funds. Etzel indicated an early answer setting forth the various reasons further support costs of U. S. forces could not be paid would be forthcoming at early date. I told him U. S. Govt did not consider this matter closed and stressed Congressional aspect.

He expressed great concern with respect French financial situation and believed necessary proceed early date to currency union among Six. In this connection, and in view Deptel 3025 (which probably represents wishes technicians FonOff since von Brentano had none these points to suggest when I saw him two days ago) think Dept should be prepared express opinion during FonMin conversations on this subject. Hope we will favor it.

BRUCE

AUTH: David Bruce

Deptel 3025 May 22 CN 1058 Conf.

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Form AE/GER-681
(Jul 57)

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With Messrs. Tyler and Radius, I settled on an airgram to the Department about opening up commercial air traffic to Berlin. I do not know whether the Department will agree with our recommendation, but feel fairly convinced the Soviets will not since we would refuse to discuss the subject with the GDR.

The temperature at noon today was about 68° Fahrenheit. The horse chestnut trees, tulips, sweet William and many other flowers are in full bloom. The two deer the Marturets gave us arrived some days ago, and we have built a large wire enclosure for them. They will take grass out of one's hands and seem to love the dogs.

We went tonight to the farewell cocktail party at the Redoute given by the Marturets.

Saturday, May 24, 1958

We left this morning for Heidelberg to attend the Commencement Exercises of the University of Maryland Overseas. Dean Ehrensberger of the University presided. Professor Reicke, Rector of the University of Heidelberg, and Governor McKeldin of Maryland, Charles P. McCormick, Chairman of the University of Maryland Board of Regents, Brig. Gen. Beukema (retired), Director of the European Division of the Overseas Program, Dr. Wilson Elkins, President of the University, and myself were the speakers. My own commencement address was as follows (see pages 126 through 129).

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DRAFT OF ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR BRUCE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
HEIDELBERG

Saturday, May 24, 1958

As a Baltimorean and one who was, long ago, a student at the University of Maryland, I welcome, and am honored by, the opportunity to address you today.

The initiative and accomplishment demonstrated on this occasion by an American educational institution and the Americans whom it serves is very significant, and is increased by the locale of the event, Heidelberg, an ancient and famous citadel of culture.

Through its overseas program, in Europe and elsewhere, the University of Maryland has brought expert and systematized instruction in college courses within reach of our military personnel on duty in foreign lands. It has raised the level of education of that portion of our citizenry to which we have entrusted our safety from armed assault. I congratulate you as graduates for having successfully availed yourselves of the facilities which this program has placed at your disposal. And with equal, or even greater, emphasis I commend your faculty, including the many German members who have given you the benefits of knowledge developed here in their homeland, a country respected everywhere for scholarly attainments.

Especially since recent Soviet manifestations of novel and remarkable developments in scientific fields, interest in educational matters has vastly increased in the United States. Concurrently, a re-examination of our educational system has deeply engaged the attention of scholars and laymen. Doubt has been cast upon the virtues of our methods of instruction as compared with those of the Soviets. Such doubts have been largely expressed over our posture in scientific research, stimulated in particular by the fear we might be lagging in the invention

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and production of the most startling and deadly missiles.

But if consideration is to be given to educational deficiencies at home, we must consider the problem as a whole. Proper instruction in the sciences must not be the principal test of our school and college standards and achievements. We must try to decide what it is we desire as the end of a complex and expensive, ever-expanding organization of popular, and for the most part, free education.

Too often, it seems to me, criticism of our existing establishments and curricula resolves itself into a demand for more buildings, more teachers and more money, as if education itself were purchasable with dollars. All citizens in the eyes of God and of the law are equal. No comparative importance can or should be applied to the dignity of individual man. But, unfortunately, the mental capacities of various citizens are decidedly unequal. Should the swift in the assimilation of learning be reduced to the pace of the slow? No matter how splendid physically may be our schools and colleges, no matter how well equipped with the paraphernalia of teaching they may be, their chief reason for being is to develop the moral and intellectual potentialities of their students. I am not forgetting the value of games and sports in this connection, nor the ideal of mens sana in corpore sano. But these are secondary objectives, and must give place to the primacy of the classroom.

The basis of all education, assuming there are adequate buildings in which students can be congregated, is the teaching profession. In the Soviet Union it is a calling held in the highest honor, and its practitioners are well recompensed.

If we are to improve our educational system, we must start by according to our teachers a privileged position in our society and in our thoughts. They are the guardians of our traditions, the tutors of our hopes, entitled to the respect, even envy, habitual in most

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civilized lands.

Moreover, there should be reforms, or at least changes, in our curricula. Too much emphasis has been placed on "social adjustment," whatever that may mean; in any event, such adaptation can be forwarded as a normal consequence of favorable home environment. The many elective courses offered to pupils, such as "coeducational cooking," favor a retreat from the stern disciplines ordinarily associated with obtaining an education. I wonder if we are not laying too much stress on leisure and its enjoyment. Youthful brains are wax to receive and marble to retain. But if what is offered to them requires very little effort to receive, too much is expected if they are assumed through undirected osmosis to be improving their minds for future useful purposes.

Theories of education are too complicated for fruitful discussion here today, nor have I the qualifications to do so. But each of us, I think, must recognize that just as little else worth-while in life is realizable except through the sweat of our brows, so it is with learning. While we play, the Soviet citizens work. Their hours of education are longer, their requirements more demanding. To compete with them in the future we will have to be prepared for a somewhat equivalent output of brain energy - otherwise, we will be like a three-legged horse in a race.

What should each man or woman seek in education? Is it simply the acquisition of utilitarian or specialized knowledge? These are important, but is not the cultivation of one's intellectual powers a profession in itself? Certainly, it is a source of unending delight to draw pleasure and solace from art and literature, even when one is old, crippled, ill, or dejected. The arousal of curiosity should be one of the first tasks of a teacher in stimulating the latent capacities of a student. To the inquisitive mind, life offers an unending series

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of challenging mysteries, some of which, with toil, striving and philosophy, can be solved.

The great Montaigne said that the proper study of Mankind is oneself. Within reasonable limits this is true. But an understanding of oneself is a far more difficult task than the comprehension of a book of comics. How many of us have a distinct personal philosophy by which we seek to guide our daily behavior? It should be a prime aim of education, by acquainting us with the thoughts of celebrated figures of the past, to help us form ethics of our own, and to lay out a line of conduct marked by some degree of consistency.

It is not difficult to go from cradle to tomb without being bothered much by mental disciplines. It is easier to do this once we have left school and college behind. Therefore, it is doubly important that during our most impressionable years we be subjected to the allurements offered by the world of the spirit and the intellect - the delights of humanism, the music of poetry, the grave appeals of philosophy and a thousand other delectable entertainments.

So as we leave here today, grateful to the University of Maryland for our diplomas, let us remember with humility that we are not yet, or ever will be, educated. We have merely received some of the equipment with which we should always and perseveringly dig in the fields of wisdom where we are sure of many happy discoveries.

* * * * * * * *

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I was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

It was a beautiful clear afternoon, with the temperature close to 70° Fahrenheit. We left by train at 6 o'clock and got back home about three hours later.

Sunday, May 25, 1958

Office in the morning. We left at 1 o'clock for Duesseldorf to take the Pan American plane for New York.

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Monday, May 26, 1958

Arrived at Idlewild at 6:30 a.m. after a smooth flight, and went to The River Club where we are staying. At eleven met George Wyckoff in Avalon Foundation's house, 713 Park Avenue, and discussed business and family matters with him. We lunched together at The Links and when he went off to take the Pittsburgh plane I called on Ailsa.

At Klejman's I bought two silver-gilt Augsburg 17th Century tankards and a couple of small gilded bronze 16th Century Italian busts of Romans.

We dined at the Lowmans', just the four of us. It was delightful.

Tuesday, May 27, 1958

Bought a lightweight Italian silk suit at Tripler's. Lunched with Buck Crawford at The Brook and went over my accounts with him. Yesterday I [redacted] went to see Jim and Ellen at their apartment. He had conducted a vigorous campaign for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate but Tommy d'Alessandro [redacted] won. Jim was naturally much disappointed.

Evangeline and I took a late afternoon Pennsylvania train to Washington. To my regret I learned the B & O RR, because of heavy losses, had discontinued its passenger services between New York and Washington. We found Miss Schukraft in the Georgetown house, and everything in fine order.

Wednesday, May 28, 1958

I reported in at the State Department. Lunched at the Metropolitan

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Club with Scotty Reston and Wallie Carroll. During the day I got around a good many offices, and had talks with Jack Reinstein, Ray Lisle, Burke Elbrick, John Burns, Stan Cleveland, Loy Henderson and Chris Herter, who is Acting Secretary, Foster having gone to Duck Island for a few days. State is humming with speculation over what may happen in France. Pflimlin has resigned, but de Gaulle is not yet in.

Tonight, Lorraine and John Cooper had a wonderful dinner for us, in their garden under an old apple tree. Prescott and Dorothy Bush, Margaret and John Walker, the Phil Grahams, the Achesons, Clayton Fritchey, Lily Guest, Ethel Fowler and others were there. After dinner, Dean was [redacted] controversial about French matters and I took him on. We had quite an argument, but a friendly one, and I fear engrossed the conversation. I think the two Republican Senators relished the division between two Democrats. Polly and Frank Wisner came in after dinner.

Thursday, May 29, 1958

Had my teeth cleaned this morning. My friend Dr. Chase found me in no need of repairs, though he said "the old man with a scythe" was beginning inroads on me.

I talked to Chris Herter about the importance of bringing the agreement with Euratom to a speedy conclusion. He is in full accord. This afternoon I went to my office on Wisconsin Avenue. It looked dishevelled,

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everything covered with dust. The janitor, Sim, is not the most industrious of men. Carrie and Macgill James and others came to see us late this afternoon and we dined happily with Bunny and Paul Mellon on Whitehaven Street.

Friday, May 30, 1958

Sunday

Memorial Day, Public Holiday. Henry Brandon of the London Times came to see me. He thinks Macmillan, Eisenhower and Dulles can work well together, [redacted] He says sentiment in the UK is cooling off about a Summit Conference. He believes the U.S. Government places too much emphasis on military and not enough on economic aid.

I lunched with Margy and John Walker at their house. John is especially interested in trying to purchase a fine Watteau presumably owned by Prince Louis Ferdinand, the head of the Hohenzollern family. He is asking $1,700,000 for it; a swollen price! We met him in Bremen as well as his Romanoff Russian wife. Two questions--besides price--are involved: (1) Does Louis Ferdinand have clear title to the painting, and (2) Will FedRep permit its export. I shall look into this after I return to Bonn. John told me the National Gallery trustees had rejected an offer by Gulbenkian to give the collection now on loan at the Gallery to it on condition [redacted] it be kept intact, and separate from other collections. I think this was a great mistake. Now it will probably be sent off to Portugal where his Foundation has its seat.

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Beautiful sunny weather. Temperature 75°. Saw numbers of people.

Saturday, May 31, 1958

Weather again perfect. We went with Anne Carter Green to look at the Adolph Miller and Raymond Lee houses, but have no intention of buying either. Our own is constantly in demand, but we favor keeping it, and relieving the present congestion by adding a large room.

I borrowed Truman's Mercury, and we motored over this afternoon to Belmont and spent the night with Mary and Howard. Ty Wood was there. We had the first julep of the season. I revived with Howard the idea of my acquiring Belmont eventually.

Sunday, June 1, 1958

Fine warm day. De Gaulle was chosen Prime Minister this morning. We have many friends in his Cabinet. The greatest surprise was the selection of Couve de Murville as Foreign Minister. He is a fine man.

We went over to look at Walnut Grove, the late Stock Matthews' place. The stone house built about 1780 is attractive and the little park has unusually good trees. One of them is the largest walnut I ever saw--it must be at least two hundred years old.

Back in Washington, we called on Clover and Allen Dulles. Mott Belin dropped in to see them. Then we went to see Polly and Frank Wisner, dressed, picked up Evy Symington and dined at the Monroney's'.

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We stayed until midnight, good company matching good food and drink. Eddie and Ella Berling, Lubie and Drew Pearson, Edith and Curtis Munson, Clayton Fritchie were the others.

Monday, June 2, 1958

Warm, clear day. Walked down the street, and ran into David Finley and Dick Wigglesworth--they dropped me at the Department. Saw Eleanor Dulles and various people at the office. Lunched at the Metropolitan Club with Julius Holmes. I hope he will shortly be confirmed as Assistant Secretary for African Affairs; he has had a rough time, and undeservedly so, throughout which he has behaved with great dignity. We dined with Kay and Phil Graham, always a treat.

Tuesday, June 3, 1958

Long meeting with Office of German Affairs personnel. We assembled in the Secretary's office early this afternoon for a briefing in preparation for conversations with von Brentano. Foster looked well. Later, I spent two hours at CIA talking to some of their staff.

We dined tonight at Ethel and George Garretts'. They recently returned from a trip around the world, and are in fine spirits.

Wednesday, June 4, 1958

Another bright day, temperature about 75°. President Heuss sailed in on the Columbine this morning, and was greeted by the President, the Secretary, various diplomats and miscellaneous fry like myself.

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After a twenty-one gun salute and other honors, including speeches by the two Presidents, we were formed into a cavalcade, and went to Blair House, past smart-looking soldiers, airmen, naval contingents and marines, as well as what was estimated at 60,000 civilians, many of them clapping their hands and waving small German flags.

I had a late lunch at the Metropolitan with friends, thence to the Department for innumerable conferences.

We dined tonight at the White House. I sat next to Mrs. Arthur Sulzberger, as I had the last time I was there, and Mrs. Deane of Detroit. There was a profusion of silver gilt, including no doubt part of Margaret Biddle's legacy, and magnificent flowers. Lucius Clay [redacted] observed to me during the period of presentation to the Eisenhowers, that there were only two things wrong with White House official dinners--first, it was a long time before one had a drink, and again a long time before one could smoke.

The President made a graceful speech, recalling that this was the first visit to the United States of a German Chief of State. Heuss responded with equal felicity.

After dinner, during the segregation of sexes, I had a good conversation with the President. He told me he had been bitterly criticized for his advocacy and support of sound money policies, but was resolved not to

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let the inarticulate holders of insurance policies, bank deposits, and participants in pension schemes, suffer, if he could avoid it, from a further depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar. We talked of other subjects; he has great personal charm.

All my predecessors were there--Clay, McCloy and Conant, a wonderful trio.

There was a long concert, conducted by my old acquaintance Meyer Davis, and a quartet singing barber-shop and other melodies. The Germans were rather puzzled; habituated to classical music they tried visibly to understand these novelties. At eleven-thirty the party of sixty dispersed to the buffet, where they were joined by after-dinner guests. Evangeline and I, thanks to faithful Truman, went home in his American Machine and Foundry Company Cadillac. Bedell is away, and according--I hope truthfully--to Truman he has been instructed to look after us. This he has done in his elegant manner, recompensed to date by several woolen suits.

Thursday, June 5, 1958

Howard called me this morning from Baltimore. After talking to Mary and John Semmes, he said he was going to give me an option on Belmont, exercisable six months after either his or Mary's death, the price to be determined by two appraisers, minus ten per cent. This generous thought and arrangement touched me deeply. He is to write me on the subject.

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We had--Foster, von Brentano, Grewe, Weber and myself--a long private meeting this morning, in which the most important questions pending between the two Governments were frankly discussed, including the possibility of a Summit Conference, our views on parity of representation, how to handle German reunification and other points. Weber is to make up a transcript of the conversation. Next came a larger meeting, where German assets, support costs, the situation in France figured.

I rode to the Capitol with Doug Dillon, to hear Heuss' address to the two houses of Congress. It was an eloquent half-hour dissertation on Liberty and Germany, in his own language, interspersed with some sentences in English. I saw numbers of old friends there, before lunching with Bob Thayer. More problems this afternoon at the Department, one of which was the United States-Euratom program. Then to the Mayflower for a mammoth reception given by Heuss and Grewe--the Washington diplomatic corps there en masse, amongst them Hervé Alphand and his pretty, popular new wife.

We dined at the Pan American building, where the Dulles' entertained Heuss and his following.

Georgetown is really a remarkable place. Mott Belin told me he had been forced to shoot ten grayfoxes, marauders from the neighboring cemetery, and some are still left. It seems they are excessively fond of strawberries. They pick them from their stems, lay them in rows, returning at their leisure to sit on their haunches and eat them. Allen Dulles,

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who lives next to Mott, complains of the raccoon who twitches off the tops of his garbage cans each morning and samples the contents. The Georgetown squirrels, like the foxes, have rabies, and go around biting children; David was lacerated by one a few years ago.

Evangeline met Page Cross and Bunny this morning and afternoon, to talk about an addition to this house. The minimum cost would be $1.50 a cubic foot, with $2.00 a more likely figure. She is discouraged, and I imagine the children will have to continue to live in the former servants' rooms.

The Pan American dinner was huge, and the weather perfection for the use of the patio.

Friday, June 6, 1958

Big operation at Arlington Cemetery this morning. President Heuss laid a wreath, and received honors in a dot timed military ceremony. I think he was much pleased.

We lunched at Ethel Fowler's with the Walter Lippmanns, John Walkers, Polly Wisner. Alice Longworth darted in afterwards. At the Department I saw many people including Max Konstamm, [redacted] worried over the snarl in which Euratom is entangled. I sent a note to the Secretary on the subject, and took it up again this evening with Chris Herter at whose house we stopped for drinks.

We dined at the German Embassy, where they entertained the

Eisenhowers. The Speaker, the Chief Justice, and other big shots were there. I sat next to Mrs. Bill Knowland from California--charming woman.

Saturday, June 7, 1958

We bade Heuss farewell this morning at 9:30, when he flew toward Philadelphia. He and Dulles made speeches, there were national anthems and other customary rites. Then I had a long talk with Reinstein before going to lunch with Alphand at the French Embassy. The food was a welcome relief from the stereotyped party fare we have had for several days. Apropos of food some one last night quoted the anecdote about French King Henri IV who said: "Can't let the poor devil starve", as he tossed a roast partridge under Gabrielle d'Estrée's bed to the gentleman hiding there whose presence had--she thought--been undetected.

I went to see Mildred and Bob Bliss this afternoon. We were so sorry to have missed their golden wedding anniversary. They are both marvelously preserved, with unquenchable youth, a ripe couple.

Dined tonight with Sammy Hood, the Wisners, Irene Boyle, the Gates Lloyds, Pat Diane and others who [redacted] come over with Prime Minister Macmillan today.

Sunday, June 8, 1958

Left Georgetown regretfully at 7:30 this morning by train to New York. We took the TWA plane at 3:00 p.m.

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Monday, June 9, 1958

Arrived London at nine in the morning. Spent the day, and a fair one it was, in various sorts of pleasure, including lunch at Bucks, until our departure at 5:35 on a Lufthansa plane. We arrived about 7:00 p.m. at Duesseldorf, where David Thomson met us with Fritz. We were at the house by nine, surrounded by enthusiastic children and dogs, enchanted to be home.

While in London we went down to Chiswick to see Chiswick House which we last visited many years ago. This beautiful Palladian-style villa, with its magnificent gardens, grounds, trees, lawns, and water effects was built by Lord Burlington and later acquired by the Devonshires, who sold it to the London County Council. Fallen into disrepair, it is now being restored. I have always thought it one of the most interesting sights in London.

Tuesday, June 10, 1958

Mr. Helitzer of McGraw Hill Publishing Company came to see me this morning.

Clarence Francis and his wife and Dr. and Mrs. Eckert (our Agricultural Attaché) lunched with us today. Clarence was for many years President of General Foods, later Chairman of the Board and, though in his seventies, is acting as a special assistant to President Eisenhower to help in the disposal of surplus food commodities. He seems in splendid health.

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Herb Altschull came to see me this afternoon. He is going home for a two-months vacation. He does not think much of interest will transpire here during his absence. He says that most of the American correspondents are at present bored with their assignment here since the political situation is so stable.

This is a beautiful, sunny day with a temperature of about 70°.

Wednesday, June 11, 1958

Mike Handler came to see me this morning. Like others, he was interested in the Dulles press conference yesterday. The Secretary announced in effect that the United States Government would, if necessary, deal directly with the GDR for the release of the occupants of the helicopter recently landed in the Soviet Zone of Germany. Since we do not recognize the GDR Government, this statement has caused great speculation and excitement here.

Col. McKee came in to introduce Lt. Col. Loveless and Major McKendrick who are replacing other officers in MAAG.

I went to see the Chancellor at 6:30 this afternoon. I summarized my conversation with him in the following letter to the Secretary:

(Text on following pages 143, 144 and 145.)

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Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Germany
June 12, 1958

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Dear Foster:

I had a long talk last night with the Chancellor. Because of its nature, I thought it better not to telegraph about it, thus giving circulation to his remarks in the Department and here.

He started off by saying he wanted to discuss his reaction to your letter of May 22, 1958. (Later in the evening he spoke of his intention of answering it.)

He thought it displayed an unwarranted pessimism over what might be accomplished with the Soviets in a disarmament negotiation. Moreover, this impression had been reinforced by his reading of testimony given by yourself and Elbrick before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He believes your reasoning unsound that unless tension is reduced little of real significance can be achieved to diminish or limit armaments. In his opinion disarmament is the way to relieve tension. If the armaments race promises to continue indefinitely, the economic and moral strain on democratic peoples will become unbearable, whereas dictatorships can impose hardships which free men, insistent upon the maintenance of their standard of living, will not accept.

His own ideas about disarmament seem to center upon an assumption that aerial photography together with well situated ground posts would obviate most of the dangers of evasion of agreements. In

the

The Honorable

John Foster Dulles,

Secretary of State.

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the nuclear field, control of delivery systems should be practicable, and enforceable. His views on conventional disarmament were equally simple. Control over munitions factories would make military movements in violation of treaties impossible, for no matter how large the forces they would run out of materiel.

He reverted to aerial photography to observe that launching sites for missiles could be detected by this means, and coupled with a control over delivery facilities, the problem of enforcement should not be unsuperable.

He shares your opinion of Soviet purposes, but believes their Government imperatively needs disarmament, especially because of its fear of China and Khrushchev's need of a "nimbus" as a man of peace. However, if it is not achieved, the Soviets can suffer the consequent burdens longer than can the democracies. Soviet rule has lasted more than forty years and we must assume it will not be overthrown at any early date. People in the United States never having been ruled by a dictatorship do not appreciate its ruthlessness and military efficiency.

Great Britain and France apparently are concocting their own disarmament proposals. He intends to prepare one himself after consultation with his military men. He has already talked to German scientists on the subject. He would like to have the U. S. maintain its leadership in this field, but has concluded we are probably too pessimistic to do so.

He diverted his attention to the hazards of bilateral talks between de Gaulle and the Soviets, and the desirability of forestalling such conversations.

It would waste your time to detail my own interventions. I pointed out our long and serious attention and negotiations on this subject, the prospects offered by the possible July 1 Geneva meetings, the importance and intricacies of inspection and control, the previous and frequent bad faith of the Soviets, the feeling of our own people and Congress adverse to a Summit meeting unless so prepared as to offer certain results, etc. He agreed on the last point saying President Eisenhower should not attend such a meeting unless its success was almost guaranteed in advance.

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He dropped disarmament for a while to dissertate upon the Turkish financial crisis, and certain complications caused by allied intelligence operations in Berlin. Both of these we can deal with locally.

He stated his intention to summon Soviet Ambassador Smirnov to express his impatience and resentment of the treatment of the Church in East Germany, and to demand this be corrected.

I have already reported by telegram on his attitude toward the helicopter incident.

Now, what should we do about this talk? My suggestion is to disregard it until he writes you, by which time his views will probably have somewhat altered. When I saw him, he did not know your plans to meet General de Gaulle on July 5. Would there be any possibility you might see Adenauer in the course of that trip?

I can detect no slackening of his mental or physical vigor. When talking, he is never petulant, but speaks in a thoroughly self-assured way. He has so many great qualities, and is in most respects such a remarkable man that it always seems a little out of character when he reveals traits of credulity, suspiciousness, and, certainly in respect to disarmament, ignorance. I think he must always be treated with patience and consideration, for he derives pleasure from expounding his opinions, and is by nature critical. However, he is impulsive and impressionable; as a result he strays from any constant beam but finds his way back to it.

Very sincerely yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

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We went for dinner tonight with Anne and Francois Puaux. Jacqueline Couve de Murville was the guest of honor. She is leaving for Paris tomorrow. The Tylers were the only other people there and we had a lot of fun. We are extremely sorry to see her go. A short time after we got home Eugene Black arrived, having motored up from Frankfurt.

Thursday, June 12, 1958

I had a talk with Gene Black this morning. He has just concluded arrangements to borrow another large amount of money in Germany for the International Bank. I talked to him about the Turkish proposal by the Chancellor and he confirmed our opinion of the wretched financial situation in Turkey. What a charming man.

One of the things I did not put in my letter to Foster Dulles was the Chancellor's statement about Mikoyan having said when he was in Bonn, "He would rather negotiate with the Devil than with Dulles."

I paid my return call on the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Josef Schöner. He has had long experience in negotiating with the Russians and is said to be a man of [redacted] considerable ability. I saw Consuls General Maney and Blancke who are staying a short time in connection with their surveys of efficiency reports.

I spent all afternoon in conferences about actions to be taken in regard to the detained helicopter. It seems to me to present a situation from which there is little chance of our emerging gracefully.

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The Steels had the Queen's Garden Party this afternoon from 4:30 to 7:30. Fortunately it did not rain and their gardens were swarming with people all enjoying themselves.

Friday, June 13, 1958

Terrible snarl this morning over the famous helicopter. General Hodes had gone ahead and instructed his Colonel McQuail at Potsdam to ask the Soviets to act as intermediaries with the GDR for the return of the craft and crew. If they refuse to do this he instructed McQuail to request the Soviets to place him in contact with an appropriate GDR official. When I read these telegrams this morning I called General Willems, Chief of Staff at Heidelberg, Hodes being away in Bremen. I told Willems, who was [redacted] cooperative, of my misgivings about this procedure and suggested the order should be canceled if possible and we should all await a directive from Washington where I understood the whole affair was being considered at the highest level. (I take it from a telephone conversation I had yesterday with Ray Lisle "highest level" probably means the President himself is involved.) Willems called me back a little later to say that McQuail had already been in communication with the Soviets and was awaiting their answer. I suggested that the General tell McQuail upon receipt of the answer to notify the Russians he would refer it to his headquarters. This was done when the response arrived to the effect that they had refused the first proposal but offered to have one

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of their officials conduct him this afternoon or tomorrow morning to a conference with one of the two GDR Deputy Foreign Ministers.

As a consequence of these conversations both CINCUSAREUR and ourselves have sent a number of telegrams to Washington in the hope of resolving the procedure to be followed.

Bill Bell brought in Dr. Ross, an Austrian, the correspondent of the Süddeutsche Zeitung who is doing a general story on the Embassy covering the structure of the organization, American community life, etc. I had a [redacted] pleasant conversation with this agreeable man.

John Haskell called me from Paris about the spare parts agreement which seems to be falling apart, as a result of the FedRep's unwillingness to go ahead with it. The chief antagonist is said to be the Finance Minister. USRO wanted me to try to influence him to change his mind. I told John I was unwilling to do this since I understood there was a fight on between the Finance Minister on the one side and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense on the other; however, I would be glad to take the matter up with the Foreign Office.

We left shortly after midnight for Munich.

Saturday, June 14, 1958

We arrived in Munich this morning and were met by Eddie Page with whom I went immediately to the Consulate to read some telegrams repeated from Bonn about the helicopter.

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Next we made a brief tour of museums, lunched and went this afternoon with the Philippe de Rothschilds, Jean Rouvier (the [redacted] knowledgeable French cultural attaché) and Fred Warner of the British Foreign Office to Nymphenburg. I saw the Amalienburg for the first time since it was restored. Its interior is [redacted] fine, especially the encrustations of silver, and the hunting room with dog kennels that I have always so much admired. They have scraped the walls down to their original colors; a couple of them have turned out to be mustard yellow and are a bit glaring. We then went to the Badenburg. It is really a gem. There we met Patricia and Arturo Lopez, Gerald van der Kampf of Versailles, Liliane de Rothschild, the Strauss' from Paris and Alexi Rede. Arturo looked [redacted] ill. A short time ago he was given up for lost but his wasting liver is said now to be in the process of recuperation.

We had lunch in the delightful house of Baroness Nercian, the wife of the French Consul General. It is amazing how many pretty things they have collected in Munich. I sat between her and the [redacted] attractive wife of a Hungarian Count who like so many of his countrymen is now leading a poor life in Munich. He was entertaining on the subject of shooting in pre-war Hungary and also the magnificent duck hunting he had enjoyed for years in the Venetian lagoons. At seven o'clock, dressed in our best, we were at the Cuvilliés-Theater in the Residenz. I had

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thought the Olympia Theater in Vicenza the finest I had ever seen but this one, although [redacted] different in many respects, eclipsed it. The reconstruction is perfect; [redacted] it is a riot of gilt, color and extravagant taste, holding about 350 people but yet ample room on the roof and in the courtyard to stroll about. Some of the Wittelsbach family were there, and most of the members of the City Government including the agreeable Minister President, Herr Seidel. The opera was "The Marriage of Figaro", [redacted] well performed. I don't know when I have enjoyed an evening so much. Following this, about eleven o'clock we met the Pages at the Residenz where the Seidels gave a huge buffet supper. It was most enjoyable.

Sunday, June 15, 1958

Early this morning, as happened also late last night, I received another series of helicopter messages. This affair does not promise well. At 10:30 we went to an exhibition of "The Century of the Rococo" in the Residenz. There was [redacted] Mozart music, an hour of speeches and afterwards we wandered around the galleries in which 18th Century objects have been gathered from many European countries. It was an interesting and varied show.

The Pages gave a lunch of about 36 people for us at their house. Like yesterday, the day was brilliantly clear and hot. I sat between Mrs. Friedman, [redacted] pretty, who writes on women's fashions and is the

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wife of the owner of the "Süddeutsche Zeitung", and Princess Pilar of Bavaria. From her, as had been the case the preceding night with her sister-in-law, I gathered some information about the mad building exploits of the Wittelsbach family. I had a long talk with another of its members, Prince Konstantin, who had just returned from what he said was a successful lecture tour in the United States. At any rate, he has secured a contract to go back again next year. He is about 35 or 40, seemed intelligent and is unusually attractive, as is his charming wife, Hella.

This afternoon we all went to Schloss Schleissheim, about twelve or fifteen miles from Munich, where the Minister President had a tea and reception for almost a thousand people. This palace is a honey, built as usual by the Wittelsbachs. It was evidently inspired by Versailles but only a third of it was completed, though even that portion is vast. It has admirable gardens and not far from it is an older Schloss constructed a hundred years earlier in the 17th Century. The architect of the later edifice had intended to connect the two but apparently the family ran out of money before this could be done. At the end of a canal which forms the principal axis of the newer castle is a wonderful pavilion called Schloss Lustheim. With considerable difficulty I made my way to it on foot as we went home. It is dilapidated and like the other buildings in the vicinity had been damaged by bombing because of their proximity to a German

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airfield. However, the walls are so thick it could not have suffered any irreparable harm. I have seldom seen anything so attractive and so demanding of kind restoration. If one [redacted]d it up one would have the advantages of the great park and almost complete privacy within its own substantial grounds filled with century-old trees.

Tonight we dined with the Rothschilds, Rouvier and Warner at Humplmayers' and sorrowfully left them to take the train back to Bonn. It had been a perfect two days.

Monday, June 16, 1958

We arrived at Mehlem this morning and shortly after a telephone conversation with General Hodes I sent the following telegram to Washington:

(Text on following pages 153 and 154)

About noon Brig. General C. V. Clifton, Deputy Chief of Information for the Department of the Army, Don Belding, Chairman of the Freedoms Foundation, and A. W. Bayer of the Hughes Tool Company came in to see me with Maj. General Thatcher, Ned Nordness and Mrs. Allport. The first three [redacted] arrived this morning to present the George Washington Honor Medal and Plaque, the highest award of the Foundation, to the Chancellor at the Palais Schaumburg which was done with appropriate speeches on both sides and lots of television and photography. We then lunched with the Chancellor. Afterwards he took me

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(AUG 57)

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543
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June 16, 1958/12 AM
DATE

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SENT TO: Secstate WASHINGTON (NIACT) 3733

RPTD INFO: U. S. Mission BERLIN (NIACT) 793
USAREUR (NIACT) 579
Amembassy PARIS (NIACT) 688
Amembassy LONDON (NIACT) 428
Amembassy MOSCOW (PRIORITY) 255

DEPTEL 3211

PERSONAL FOR THE SECRETARY FROM BRUCE.

Have taken liberty of postponing putting into effect paragraph two reftel until Department and Defense can consider following suggested procedure: If McQuail's credentials from General Hodes as provided in paragraph one are not accepted it appears to me bad tactics for him immediately to produce another letter signed by me. Winzer might well suspect McQuail of having third or even fourth letters in other pockets.

Would it not be preferable for McQuail first to report Winzer's comments on procedure laid down in paragraph one so that we can study them before implementing paragraph two.

Moreover, I fear that if my letter is signed as quote Ambassador of

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

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the United States of America in Germany unquote FedRep government and citizens when this disclosed would speculate wildly about connotation such description. I would favor signing as quote American Ambassador unquote.

My letter is in McQuail's hands but as pointed out above its delivery is suspended as regards presentation at noon today pending receipt further instructions from Washington. General Hodes whom I have consulted is in full accord with this.

I hope Department will seriously consider dealing with this matter step by step and have negotiation proceed by McQuail reporting back constantly to higher authority and receiving presumably fresh instructions. Also it not at all certain GDR will accept my proposed letter as final satisfaction demands. Seems to me more dignified and pr[illegible] more effective to carry on methodically even at risk of some dela[illegible] certainly locally and by British and French colleagues U. S. li[illegible]sed of acting precipately. In addition the process of infor[illegible]er three friendly Governments would be greatly facilitated by such course.

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aside to talk about several professional matters. The chief one was his desire to have the Secretary stop here to see him after the Dulles-de Gaulle meeting on Paris on July 5. I promised to communicate at once with the Secretary on this subject.

We learned this afternoon that Colonel McQuail did not present his credentials this morning since the GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Winzer had demanded the signing of an agreement between the U. S. and GDR Governments before the helicopter and crew could be released. I telephoned Bob Murphy about this in the late afternoon.

Rebecca Wellington, Harry Schwartz and I worked tonight on a telegram about the helicopter. A telegram came in about McQuail's conversation with Winzer. We sent off a telegram in the early hours of the morning to the Department as follows:

(Text on following pages 156, 157 and 158)

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JUNE 17, 1958

2:00 AM

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CA/FRFT 2

Sent to: Secstate WASHINGTON PRIORITY 3746

Rptd Info: US Mission BERLIN PRIORITY 798

USAREUR HEIDELBERG PRIORITY 581

Amembassy LONDON ROUTINE 431

Amembassy PARIS ROUTINE 694

Amembassy Moscow ROUTINE 259

Reference Berlin's 1553 to Dept.

Proposed protocol seems to me clear indication that GDR is unlikely to release helicopter and personnel on any basis that would not seriously undermine Three Powers' position in Federal Republic and Berlin, and which would not reduce our policy to of non-recognition of GDR to little more than an exercise in dialectics. This protocol should and must be rejected.

I believe point has now been reached where we must decide between obtaining immediate release through some form of inter-governmental agreement, involving serious consequences for us and our allies, or gaining flexibility and time by rupturing negotiations with GDR and then attempting force Soviets back into picture. ~~from~~

I recommend latter course rather than acceding to arrangement with GDR which will inevitably be used as precedent in future incidents.

I therefore suggest that at Wednesday meeting McQuail be instructed

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tell Winzer (1) proposed protocol totally unacceptable as Winzer must have known it would be on basis Secretary's statement regarding non-recognition; (2) he (McQuail) had not been given opportunity at Monday's meeting to present credentials he was carrying adequate to establish his competence; (3) he is now again ready to present these credentials.

Winzer then rejects credentials and reiterates demand for protocol or some similar formal document containing references to the two "governments"; McQuail should say he is authorized to state that further discussion of the subject on this basis is futile.

Possible next step might be to refer case to Czech Foreign Office for mediation, if Belgian negotiations in this particular affair any promise by precedent.

Another possibility would be for Secretary to call in Soviet Ambassador and state following:

(1) Since Soviets had, in defiance of long-standing engagements, rejected our request for return of US military equipment and personnel, US, in order expedite return, accepted Soviet offer to arrange through military channels a meeting with officials of its satellite, the GDR.

(2) The subsequent conversations have been fruitless, and in spite of our explicit refusal to recognize so-called GDR government, the US

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had received unacceptable and even impertinent proposals from Winzer which went far beyond any legitimate requirements for handling routine military matters of this kind. US must therefore insist that Soviet Government fulfill its responsibilities under international agreements.

(5) It is difficult to reconcile Soviet Union's current professions of its desire to conclude new agreements for the settlement of East-West problems with its failure to honor those to which it is already a party. Under Huebner-Malinin accord, the undertakings of the Soviet Government in regard to such military incidents were clearly defined. US Government insists that Soviet Government, under obligations it has previously assumed, take immediate steps to arrange for release of helicopter and personnel.

We know nothing here of what pressures may exist in Washington for urgent maximum return of these US internees, but are convinced that wisest course is to pursue this negotiation patiently, and place onus for delay on Soviets.

We assume whatever decision is taken will be communicated by Dept to British, French and Germans and if practicable their views ascertained beforehand.

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Tuesday, June 17, 1958

I went to bed about 4:00 a.m. and was called at 6:00 by Denny Flinn from Heidelberg concerning further instructions for McQuail.

Today was a holiday, being the "Day of German Unity". There was a big ceremony at the Bundestag attended by most of the Chiefs of Mission. I went there in a [redacted] hot morning coat. Proceedings opened with the Bamberger Symphony Orchestra playing a selection from Beethoven. Chancellor Adenauer mounted the rostrum, made a speech and yield[redacted] the air and the television cameras to Minister President Seidel of Bavaria. He held forth for forty-five minutes. The close was magnificent, consisting of a Brahms symphony. It was really terrific and admirably conducted by Professor Robert Heger of Munich.

Von Eckardt lunched alone with me. We had a long conversation. He is, as everyone agrees, fun to be [redacted]th and [redacted] intelligent.

Catherine and Tom Blaisdell came for cocktails with Walter Radius. They are making a tour of Europe and will remain abroad until September when he resumes his university duties in California. He still has a hankering for Government service and I imagine would return to it if there were a change of Administration. E and I went to the Icelandic Nati al Day reception. It rained cats and dogs so we all huddled inside and v ewed the ruins of the elaborate preparations the Ambassador and his wife had made for the use of their garden.

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Rebecca, Harry and myself met again and sat up until the small hours of the morning to handle telegrams and reports on the helicopter question.

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

I left for Bad Nauheim this morning. It is a trip of a little over three hours. I found Nelson Slater in improved health. He is no longer threatened with the loss of his eyesight. My Grandfather Fisher had gone to Bad Nauheim a half century ago to take the cure for heart trouble. The spa is still famous for that complaint and also for arthritic cases and circulatory troubles. Grandfather died at the age of 64 of cancer.

I returned home just in time to welcome Jean Monnet at dinner. He was his usual wonderful self. He believes the de Gaulle experiment may well succeed but thinks a reconstitution of parties in France, grouping together all those near the center in one unit, is necessary. He went off by train to Paris just as Rebecca and Harry arrived with a sheaf of documents. Fortunately, tonight was less rigorous than the preceding ones and we went our respective ways about twelve o'clock.

On the train I finished the first volume of Diana Cooper's autobiography. I think it one of the most absorbing books I [redacted] ever read, just as she is one of the most extraordinary persons of our time.

Thursday, June 19, 1958

Helicopter business this morning.

Julius Klein and his wife lunched with us together with Trimble,

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the Schwartz' and Rebecca Wellington.

We had a staff meeting this afternoon, [redacted] then I went to see von Brentano. The main points in this meeting were covered by the following two telegrams:

(Text on following pages 162, 163, 164, 165 and 166)

Upon my return to the office Trimble and I swapped ideas with Dr. Russell and the German-American Selection Committee for Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships.

Friday, June 20, 1958

I started the morning with a haircut.

Morrie Helitzer and his Chief, Elliott Bell, of McGraw Hill came to lunch with me. Bell was for a long time State Superintendent of Banking in New York State. I found his conversation [redacted] interesting.

The German and, in fact, all the foreign press continues agitated over the brutal execution of Nagy and his associates in Hungary. Having failed for many years to bring about the assassination of Tito I rather feel the Soviets will now turn their attention to Gomulka. If they expect to discipline Communist proponents of "revisionism" he would be the next logical target after Tito. Without disposing of him physically they could probably replace him by a pro-Stalinist Government. We gather from our information sources that the Polish army does not have more than three or four days' supply of munitions, and if trouble should break

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1928 19 JUN 58

June 19, 1958 8 P.M.
DATE

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Amembassy PARIS (ROUTINE) 706

Paris pass USRO (ROUTINE)

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DEPTEL 3233

1. I saw FonMin this afternoon and communicated gist contents deptel.

He answered that argument of German opposition parties had been U.S. forces would remain in Europe and particularly in FedRep even if prohibited atomic weapons since U.S. self-interest would not permit their withdrawal.

2. In Bundestag debate FonMin had said any decision such as contemplated (namely prohibition atomic arms) would force withdrawal American troops since no foreign forces of any nation would submit to

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being equipped less adequately than their adversaries. Some one from the floor had called out: "How do you know that?"

3. He had hoped for a general statement by U. S. Govt that no foreign nation wanting U. S. troops on its soil could prescribe with what weapons they should be furnished.

4. The statement made by our permanent representative to NATO on January 24, 1958 if publicized by the U. S. Govt might meet FedRep needs.

I asked if we could not reverse procedure as suggested reftel.

He said this was possibility and question might be asked von Eckardt at press conference but they would then have to be certain U. S. would when queried about present validity U. S. NATO statement affirm it.

I told him I would immediately inquire into last point (already covered by FYI last sentence reftel).

Matter was left FonMin would see von Eckardt who next week would discuss affair with me, by which time I would have Washington's answer

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DATE

re corroboration. Also agreed no action would be taken before President Heuss afloat June 23.

Please confirm for record FYI sentence retel.

Von Eckardt had discussed this question provately with me recently and favors much stronger line but presume FonMin can content him.

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DEPTEL 3233 June 17 CN-922 SEC

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June 19, 1958 /9 P.M.
DATE

SENT TO: Secstate WASHINGTON (ROUTINE) 3793

RPTD INFO: Amembassy ANKARA (ROUTINE) 09

In conversation today with FonMin he stated Chancellor had particularly instructed him again this morning to raise question interim aid Turkey. He was aware OEEC survey group now actively investigating situation on spot but feared long delay in their rendering report and still longer in implementing its conclusions. Meanwhile Turkish position might deteriorate beyond redemption.

I told him this was matter to which our Govt had directed much thought and attention over period of years. As Chancellor, Erhard and himself had been recently informed we would (1) not furnish interim aid (2) would consider what might be done after OEEC group had finished task. I reminded him of reasons for this decision with which he was familiar.

He then asked whether if OEEC findings promised satisfactory procedures based on drastic Turkish reforms we would join with FedRep in considering some form of assistance to tide Turkey over

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crisis until an agreed program could be carried into effect. I answered I had neither knowledge or authority to respond but would refer this suggestion to Washington though it seemed to me theoretical at this juncture.

Please instruct. ~~The~~ Activity of ~~the~~ Turks in Bonn on this question is impressive and ~~the~~ Chancellor ~~is~~ much influenced by it.

I mentioned nothing about President's letter to Ankara.

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out there it would not constitute much of a barrier to Soviet forces.

Dr. Freiherr von Preuschen, a lawyer from Wiesbaden, came to see me about the Hohenzollern Watteau of which John Walker had told me in Washington. He wanted me to ask Herr Schroeder, Minister of the Interior, for an export permit to allow its sale to our National Gallery of Art. I have written to Walker on the subject.

I had a long session with Rebecca and Harry and sent off the following telegram:

(Text on following pages 168 and 169)

Saturday, June 21, 1958

I went to the office this morning where we considered a [redacted] telegram from General Hodes advocating releasing to the press a factual summary of efforts made to date to effect the return of the helicopter crew and aircraft. I sent a telegram to the Department saying I thoroughly share his opinion and believe it important to continue to emphasize the responsibility of the Soviets in this matter.

This afternoon Emmett Hughes, Edward and Mrs. Hughes, Bill Trimble and Ridgeway Trimble and his wife came for cocktails with us. Emmett has recently been on a long trip to the Far East. He was not impressed by Nehru. He is a brilliant fellow. This is almost the first time I have seen Ridgeway Trimble since I went to school with him. Like his father before him, he is now a famous doctor in Baltimore and an attractive man with an [redacted] agreeable Australian wife.

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June 20, 1958
DATE

8 PM

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	USAREUR	(PRIORITY)	592
	Amembassy LONDON	(ROUTINE)	4405
	Amembassy PARIS	(ROUTINE)	714
	Amembassy MOSCOW	(ROUTINE)	289

FOR MURPHY FROM BRUCE.

Connection our telephone conversation today we will make further recommendations from here after reaction known to Department's aide-memoire Soviet Chargé d'Affaires. Also wish scrutinize not yet available terms of agreement made by Belgians, and Zakharov's reply to Hodes letter.

Do not believe Soviets will effect release prisoners. If they intervene to cause some modification GDR demands we do not expect it will obviate our having negotiate further with GDR. We must therefore make plans for future procedures for doing so. Following points seem to us particularly

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important:

(1) We shall retrieve our men and equipment at lowest political price if we behave, in spite domestic pressures, as if unhurried.

(2) Think close collaboration and consultation (as contrasted simply keeping them informed) with British, French and ~~participation~~ especially German essential. They may be able contribute useful thoughts and in any event should share some responsibility for decisions (a) Because British and French are involved tripartitely (b) Because all will have to live with results. If this accepted, Washington should be focus for consultations since ultimate determinations made there.

(3) Anything we do should be considered in light of its influence on future encroachments by GDR in matters regarding which heretofore we have been able hold Soviets to account.

Would help us in commenting on possibilities Chinese-type talks if Department advises procedures followed, protocol observed, terminology used Geneva conversations, including form documentation released prisoners.

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Sunday, June 22, 1958

We went for drinks before lunch at Bill Trimble's.

At the office in the afternoon. There was nothing new on the controversy about the release of the airmen, but I think we are about to run into additional difficulty in connection with documentation for military convoys.

E. and I went to see Harry Schwartz' mother this afternoon. She has been desperately ill for some months and is a permanent invalid.

Monday, June 23, 1958

Roy Lassetter, Al Wells and myself left here by train at 7:45 this morning for Heidelberg. I had a long talk alone with Hank Hodes about different matters of interest, including the channelling of Berlin airports, the helicopter case, guaranteed housing construction for our forces and a number of other outstanding problems including the Status of Forces Agreement.

After a [redacted] pleasant lunch I told the members of the Commanders' Conference about my trip to Washington and made a few remarks on our negotiations with the Soviets and GDR representatives regarding the release of the U.S. helicopter crew and equipment.

Tuesday, June 24, 1958

I said goodbye to Lt. Col. Farr who is going over to join Nick Ruffner. Mr. N.V. Rao, Indian Chargé d'Affaires paid me a courtesy call and

I enjoyed [redacted] talking to him.

Spencer Phenix is shortly going on home leave and he came in to say goodbye.

I stopped to hear some of the discussions in the Economic meeting for which representatives have gathered from our various posts. I found most interesting the discussions of the reserves held by the Federal Bank and admired the high caliber of our officers.

This afternoon Harrison Lewis, our comparatively new Consul General in Bremen, came to see me. He is [redacted] pleased with the setup there.

Gaston Coblentz called on me; he feels we have insufficiently informed the press about our helicopter negotiations. I agree with him. It is difficult to do so because of the many different people in different places engaged in this affair.

E. and I went to the Thai National Day reception in Bad Godesberg, and later had a dinner at home for the following guests: Ambassador Albert Huber of Switzerland, Ambassador and Mrs. Quaroni of Italy, the German Federal Minister for Economics and Mrs. Erhard, Prince and Princess zu Sayn-Wittgenstein, Baron and Baroness Philippe de Rothschild, Baron George von Ullmann, Mr. and Mrs. R.A. Farquharson of the British Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Handler of the New York Times, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hughes of Time-Life International, Rebecca Wellington, Alice Clement and Al Wells.

The Philippe de Rothschilds arrived this afternoon to spend a couple of days with us.

Wednesday, June 25, 1958

Colonel Garland, who is resigning from the Army and retiring to Gastonia, North Carolina, introduced his successor, Colonel Thomas, this morning. The latter will now become liaison officer here for USAREUR.

I went to lunch at President of the Bundestag Gerstenmaier's house. It was a stag occasion in honor of Dr. F. C. Fry, the head of the Lutheran Church World Organization. Fry and other Ministers have just returned from a visit to Warsaw where they were amazed by the freedom of expression allowed all elements of the population. They said indignation was general in the Polish capital over the Hungarian executions. The Chancellor was one of the guests. Afterwards we all sat in the garden and talked until 3:00. The Chancellor was in wonderful spirits, cracking jokes and talking about [redacted] religion and politics. On the latter subject he thinks the Chinese have been pressing the Soviets to adopt their present tough tactics.

We had a briefing this afternoon for some 85-odd Air Force Cadets in the conference room.

Mike Handler came to see me, not regarding any specific item of news but for a general survey.

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I notified von Brentano today of our Government's expectation of receiving the same treatment regarding pre-payment of debts as has been arranged for the UK.

We had a cocktail party at the house from 6:30 to 8:00 for David Thomson attended by about thirty people. Later we dined with the Rothschilds who are leaving tomorrow morning.

Thursday, June 26, 1958

The Chancellor, as well as a good many other Germans and Americans, has spoken to me recently about the Sherman Adams case. That a man of his long political experience and, until recently, highly esteemed character should have been stupid enough, to say the least, to accept free hotel accommodations from Mr. Bernard Goldfine has amazed people here. Some of our newspaper correspondents who know Governor Adams well are astounded at his conduct. They say they feel sure that no improper financial temptation in the world would appeal to him but believe he has forfeited his usefulness in the White House. I feel sorry for him; the most charitable thing to say is that he has gravely erred in judgment but if his judgment was so erroneous in regard to an ethical matter it might be almost equally wrong in affairs directly touching the National interest.

We dealt this morning with the question of the turnback of one of our military convoys earlier in the week at a Soviet checkpoint outside Berlin. We are engaged in a ticklish negotiation on this subject.

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General Thatcher told Trimble and myself of a long conversation he had yesterday with Minister Strauss who informed him of his desire to equip the German Air Force with the Lockheed F-104. Strauss anticipates sharp French resentment of this action and wishes the U. S. Government to do everything possible to soothe them. This will, I fear, affect the relationship between the three powers in F. I. G. After the British had failed to obtain this order the French hoped to capture it with their Mirage plane. German tests, according to Strauss, have demonstrated the marked superiority of the American over the French craft.

The Bolivian Ambassador, General Clemente Inofuentes, came to see me. He was badly wounded in the Chaco War and is a friend of Phil Bonsal.

I had drinks upstairs with a group of American professors, sociologists and political scientists who are touring Germany as guests of the Federal Government. Bruce Hopper was amongst them.

Mr. Andrews, the head of the Ford Motor Company which employs about 15,000 workers near Cologne came to see me. He has an interesting operation.

Ned Nordness introduced Ernie Wiener's replacement, Lou Revey.

Lt. Col. Hyde brought in Lt. Col. Albert R. Cappello, one of the latest additions to MAAG.

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Friday, June 27, 1958

I went over an excellent paper with David Linebaugh prepared by him on the subject of Franco-German relations. They are at present in better shape than they have been for many years but some uncertainty prevails here as to de Gaulle's future course of action. The Germans have no desire to proffer any advice on France's North African problem nor, in fact, be put in a position of interfering in the formulation or implementation of any French decisions. In spite of the widespread feeling here regarding the inefficiency of France's military establishment this subject is never mentioned in the local press and is only discussed in intimate, private conversations.

It is a pity to lose Linebaugh after only two years of service here. He is going to the War College for a year and then will be up for reassignment. He has just attained the period of his greatest usefulness in Germany. Our staff is becoming largely composed of people without previous experience in this country and unfamiliar with the language.

I recorded this afternoon, as I did last year, a speech for broadcast to the United States on the Fourth of July.

Paul Hayes explained to me his work as a NATO Security Officer operating out of the German Foreign Office. This was interesting.

Joseph Ries of USIS came in to say goodbye.

Bill Trimble and I were photographed with "William" LeBourdais who served for a long time in the Embassy at Paris before coming here.

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He is 72 years old.

I had several conferences today with Harry Schwartz and Rebecca Wellington over convoy and helicopter affairs. The situation is unsatisfactory in both cases. The Secretary's remarks at his press conference about the U. S. willingness to deal, if necessary, in some fashion with the GDR continued to plague us--this was the original sin.

It rained most of the day as it has done for weeks. In contrast to last year, the children have been able only to use the swimming pool twice and I have not been in it at all.

Saturday, June 28, 1958

Office in the morning. Rebecca brought out some NIACT telegrams this afternoon on the convoy situation. It rained. We lunched with Kit and Katherine Steel, the four of us. Kit is apprehensive over conditions in Poland. So am I. Gomulka will probably mend his independent ways with the Soviets, but will the mass of Poles do so? They are reckless and courageous. Things in Lebanon look very dangerous.

Sunday, June 29, 1958

It rained. I went to Church. It was Dr. Hammer's last day and he delivered an eloquent sermon. Fine man. Bill Tyler returned this morning from Burgundy. I brought him back from Church. E and I went to the Papal Nuncio's reception this afternoon. Earlier I practised fly casting in the garden and cleaned my guns.

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We left tonight for Berlin, taking Milou and Mosie with us. Said sorrowful goodbye at train to David Thomson. Had full load of passengers.

Monday, June 30, 1958

Arrived Berlin. It rained. Saw Barksdale Hamlett at office. He has started smoking cigarettes again--I stopped three days ago, and feel righteous though irritable.

I had a cocktail party for some of our Berlin correspondents this afternoon--Joseph Fleming, U. P. I., Harry Gilroy, N. Y. Times, Paul Moor, The Reporter, John Rich, N. B. C., Gerhard Stindt, N. B. C., Seymour Topping, A. P., Jim Anderson, AFN, and Laurence Dalcher, RIAS.

Messrs. Hamlett, Hillenbrand, Weyl, Hall and Bell from the Mission and Embassy also came.

I explained why, during the course of negotiations over the helicopter case, we [redacted] thought it necessary to restrict information to them, and to have news in this regard emanate only from Washington. They all seemed understanding, and we had a long discussion as to what terms the Soviets and GDR might impose, in view of the Secretary's original pronouncement. Topping of the A. P., who has interviewed Winzer twice in the last week, thinks time is running against the GDR. He believes if we exercise patience we will eventually get a better deal than if we try to hurry things to a conclusion.

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Earlier in the afternoon, Hillenbrand reported to me on the meeting held this morning of the four political advisers. Soviet Colonel Markushin [redacted] demanded truck and convoy documentation in terms far more exacting than we have ever used. This is an [redacted] unsatisfactory situation, and belies the understanding General Hodes thought he had reached with General Zaharov. We will sweat with this one.

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